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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

THE RELATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS:

A PAPER READ AT A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE
ASSOCIATION, IN SARATOGA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1880.

BY S. S. GREEN.

IT is obviously important to maintain close relations between libraries and educational institutions which are designed for students whose minds are somewhat mature.

A wise college professor encourages and stimulates learners to look at subjects from many points of view, to examine processes by which scholars reach conclusions, and to make investigations themselves. Such methods only are requisite when a period of history is to be studied, opinions regarding questions in political economy or natural history to be considered, an English or classical author to be interpreted, or controverted questions in philosophy or theology to be discussed.

Students in advanced educational institutions should therefore have free access to the best books in all departments of knowledge. They need instructors who, however positive their own opinions may be in regard to controverted questions, and however earnest they may be in uttering these convictions, nevertheless are animated by a broad, unsectarian spirit in teaching. They need, also, books to enable them to pursue their studies in accordance with the views and spirit of such instructors.

At Brown University it is considered practicable to allow students to go into the alcoves without permission, and take from the shelves such books as they wish to use.

While inspecting, three years ago, the library in the building especially devoted to the study of Natural History at Oxford University, I noticed that much space was given to collections of books needed by students in their daily work. These books were kept by themselves, and old books were withdrawn from the shelves and new ones added as occasion required. Students had free access to these collections, and were thus kept from the discouragement which young inquirers (may I not say nearly all inquirers?) feel in selecting, with no aid but that afforded by the catalogue of a large library, such books as are needed in somewhat limited researches.

In Harvard College library, a large number of the professors designate works to be set aside, on shelves prepared for the purpose, for the use of students in pursuing courses of instruction given by them, and I learn from its distinguished librarian that it is his purpose to select from the great collection of books under his charge 30,000 or 40,000 volumes, to be used by students as a working library.

They are to have the privilege of roaming at pleasure through the shelving devoted to this collection, and of rummaging at will among the books. As works become antiquated they will be removed from these shelves, and new ones will be constantly placed upon them.

Additional advantages are within reach,

where, as in Rochester University, it is the practice of several of the professors to meet students at the library during specified hours, to talk over with them subjects that they are interested in and assist in the selection of books needed in their investigation and treatment. Where, as in the largest colleges of the country, it is not customary for the professors to meet many of the students excepting in the class or lecture-room, there should be a librarian or competent assistant, whose duty it is to give whatever time is needed in rendering assistance to persons engaged in investigation. Such an officer should be careful not to render the inquirer dependent, and only to remove obstacles enough to make investigation attractive.

The librarian of a college can easily supplement his general knowledge of books with the special bibliographical information had by the professors of the institution.

The student often needs to be referred to sources of information. If, for example, he has to consider one of the applications of science to the arts, arrangements at the library should be such that he will have standard works and monographs pointed out to him, and his attention called to the sets of proceedings and transactions of learned societies and periodicals which should be consulted by him, with the aid of indices, in seeking for the information he desires.

It is not enough to set aside in a college library collections of books illustrative of the various branches of knowledge. Students need, also, the assistance of accomplished professors or a well-informed librarian in making researches. This assistance leads to a more thorough performance of work in hand.

It does more than this, however. Its best results are found in the knowledge which it gives the inquirer of finding out how to get at information by the use of books, and in the formation in him of the

habit of making investigations and in the acquisition of facility in their conduct.

It may be mentioned incidentally that where higher educational institutions depend upon public libraries for books, and these are situated at a distance from their buildings, it has proved useful, in one instance, at least, to enlist students in the work of making an index of some of the principal sets of transactions which they and the professors have oftenest to consult, to be kept where its use will be convenient to them.

Academies and high schools need access to well-furnished libraries. Worcester, Massachusetts, is a small city of about 60,000 inhabitants. It has many educational institutions besides its public schools. In addition to the Free Institute of Industrial Science and the College of the Holy Cross, institutions which make a constant use of the Public Library, but which for our present purpose should be classed with colleges, it has a State Normal School, an endowed academy, a military school, and several smaller schools for young ladies and boys. It has, also, a large high school. Teachers and pupils from all of these schools make a large use of the Public Library every day. Thus the students at the Normal School use it for a variety of purposes. They are required, for example, to choose subjects which they will talk about before the school for a few minutes. They come to the library with subjects selected on which they wish for information. This they get when they can from reference books which they are allowed to consult without asking permission. They call, too, for such books as they desire. When, however, as is frequently the case, they do not know what the sources of information are, or which of several books it is well to read or study, they go to the librarian for assistance, and he points out to them books, pamphlets, and articles which contain the material

desired by them in the form they wish. The librarian, in searching for information, conducts the search, in so far as is possible, in the presence of the inquirer, so as to teach him how to get at information desired.

These pupils are also required to write essays on various topics illustrative of the principles and art of instruction. The librarian refers them to the writings of such authors as Richter and Rousseau, Locke and Bain, Mann and Spencer, and to sets of such periodicals as *Barnard's Journal of Education* and to series of volumes containing addresses and accounts of discussions in the annual meetings of the American Institute of Instruction, the National Educational Association and other bodies, and to reports of the best supervisors and superintendents of schools. Professor Russell, the principal of the Normal School, in writing about the connection between the Public Library and this school last April, made the following statements: "I find, upon inquiry, that during the current school year, beginning last September, not less than 64 per cent. of the students of the State Normal School have had occasion to visit the Public Library to pursue investigations connected with their studies, several reporting upward of twenty such visits, and this notwithstanding the fact that the school is situated at a distance from the library, and that we have an excellent though small working library of our own. The works thus consulted cover a wide range, but are chiefly in the departments of science, history, art, politics, statistics, biography, and general literature. So far as our own school is concerned, therefore, we could not without serious loss dispense with so valuable an auxiliary in the training of teachers for the public schools. Moreover, I find that our graduates who go away from Worcester to teach, very generally complain of the inconvenience and privation they feel in

being cut off from the privileges of the Public Library."

In the high school some of the teachers, for the purpose of cultivating readiness in expression and ease in composition, as well as with the object of rendering the knowledge of subjects taught thorough, require scholars to talk and write frequently about subjects suggested by the lessons and lectures, and thus to pursue limited investigations in such branches of knowledge as history, chemistry, English literature, and classical biography and antiquities. It is customary in this school, when questions occur to the teacher that cannot be answered by the use of books at hand, or are asked by scholars, for a teacher or pupil to go to the library before the next session of the school, and by consultation with the librarian or an assistant select works containing the answers sought.

An advanced class, which is listening to lectures on some of the more important practical topics in political economy and the science of republican government, will be told to give in writing the history of the movement for civil service reform and an account of the arguments brought forward in favor of plans proposed to further it and in opposition to them, or a description of the proceedings of Congress which led to the formation of the Electoral Commission after the last presidential election, or of the arguments used for and against woman suffrage.

Another advanced class will be required to write essays on such subjects as fermentation and disinfectants.

Some of the teachers come to the library, and in consultation with the librarian select large numbers of books, more or less closely connected with the studies which scholars are at the time pursuing, and recommend them to pupils to read in connection with their lessons or for entertainment.

Many of the teachers consult the libra-

rian in regard to books to be used by them in their own preparation for class work.

Some teachers bring classes to the library to see illustrations of the architecture of Greece and Rome, or specimens of early printing and illuminations, or examples of the work of great artists. They are received there in a large room, furnished with a table and settees, and well heated and lighted.

Mr. Samuel Thurber, the principal of the high school, wrote in a paper which is dated June 15, 1879, as follows:

"Pupils of the high school, in common with other citizens of Worcester, are exceptionally favored in their opportunities for reading and investigation in the Free Public Library. That they take advantage of these admirable facilities is evident to any one who sits for an hour in the afternoon with the librarian, and observes the boys and girls, of all classes, who come with their questions concerning almost all matters in history, science, and literature. The librarian and his assistants must know pretty well what is going on in the school.

. . . There is a post-meridian session of the school every day over in Elm street. While the regular teachers are hurrying and worrying with college classes, these afternoon teachers in the other building are patiently having their session, which does not end at any particular time, but only when each questioner is answered, or at least shown how to find his answer. We do not see why these Elm-street folks are not just as much high-school teachers as those who congregate each morning in the great building with the tower."

Again, under date of April 5, 1880, Mr. Thurber writes: "As an ally of the high school, the Public Library is not merely useful; it is absolutely indispensable. By this I mean that without the Library our work would have to be radically changed for the worse, and would become little better than mere memorizing of text-books.

Our teachers and pupils throng the Library, and there acquire the habit of investigation, and of independent, well-grounded opinion on a multitude of subjects of the utmost importance to citizens in a republican State. Without the school, occasion for exploring the Library would arise much less frequently; and without the Library, the desire for knowledge constantly awakened in the school would have to go unsatisfied."

The teachers and scholars of the grammar and some lower grades of schools may derive great advantages from the use of facilities which it is in the power of public libraries to afford them. Few friends of education seem to have found out, however, that a close connection between public libraries and schools of these grades is practicable, even when they have come to realize that it is desirable. Wishing, therefore, to give a practical turn to this paper, I think I cannot do better than to write out an account of some efforts in this direction made in Worcester during the last winter and spring. Four gentlemen interested in the movement—namely, the Superintendent of Public Schools, a member of the School Committee, who was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Public Library, the principal of the Normal School, and the librarian of the Public Library—came together late in the fall of 1879, for the purpose of considering whether it was desirable and feasible to bring about a considerable use for school purposes of the books in the Public Library, by the teachers and pupils of the schools of the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades.

These gentlemen agreed that the studies of scholars would be made pleasanter and more profitable were such use to be made of the Public Library.

They thought, also, that in the event of the establishment of a close connection between the Library and these grades of schools, much good might be done in guid-

ing the home reading of children at an age when the habits of reading and study are forming.

But an obstacle suggested itself at the start, namely, the crowded state of the course of study. This was overcome by deciding to confine the attention, in the beginning, to efforts to secure the benefits first mentioned, and even in this direction to aim only at the gradual introduction of improved methods. The conclusions reached were that it was advisable to proceed to the immediate use of attractive library books in the study of geography, and that in order to get the additional time needed in carrying the new plan into execution, as well as for the purpose of making the exercise in reading more interesting and useful, the reading of classes should be largely done from carefully selected books of travel instead of from reading-books. The Superintendent of Schools invited the librarian to lay the plan proposed before the teachers in the grades of schools mentioned above, and when they had been called together he pointed out to them that there were many things that could be done in schools to better advantage than at present were there a close connection between the Library and the schools; offering at the same time to aid them in doing any good work they might wish to undertake, but advising them to try the limited plan which had been agreed upon at the meeting of the gentlemen just mentioned, whether they attempted anything else or not.

The teachers listened in an interested manner, and many of them showed not only readiness but anxiety to undertake the work it was suggested they should do. The librarian then invited them to select some country that they would like to have illustrated by means of books belonging to the library. They selected one, and came to the Library building the next half-holiday to listen to the promised exposition. The

librarian had before him, say, one hundred volumes relating to the country in the description of which aid was to be afforded, and pointed out wherein the value of each one consisted to assist teachers and scholars in studying geography. They saw at once that valuable aid could be had from the Library in their work of teaching, and the next step taken by the librarian was to invite them to tell him what countries the children were studying about at that time, and to keep him informed in regard to those they were at work upon at other times, in order that he might help them to pick out works suitable for school use.

Books were at once selected for the immediate use of teachers and scholars. The teachers needed books of travel and other works to read themselves, and from which to select interesting passages for children to read in the class or to be read to them, and incidents to be related to the scholars orally. Volumes had to be picked out, too, for the children to use in the place of reading-books—books of the right size, well printed, freely illustrated with really good wood-cuts or engravings from metal, written in good English and adapted to the ages of the children to whom they were to be given, and calculated to interest them. Books were also selected that treated of subjects closely connected with the lessons, for children to read by themselves in unoccupied hours in school, or for entertainment and improvement at home. The Library arranged to issue two new kinds of cards, one for the benefit of teachers, the other to be used by teachers for the benefit of scholars. On cards of the first kind six books might be taken out by instructors, to be used in preparing themselves for school work or for serious study in any direction. On the other kind of cards it was permissible to take out twelve volumes, for the use of scholars whose reading teachers had undertaken to supervise. These cards it was supposed would be

used chiefly for the benefit of such children as were not entitled by age to have one of the cards usually issued by the Library, or whose parents had neglected or been unwilling to take out cards for their use. Teachers were invited to bring classes to the Library to look over costly collections of photographs and engravings illustrative of the scenery, animals, and vegetation of different countries, and of street views in cities.

A few obstacles were met with. For instance, teachers wished, before adopting the new methods in studying geography, to know whether examinations at the end of the school term were to be on the text-book alone. They were assured by the proper officers that, if they adopted the system of teaching, examinations should be made to conform to it. It soon became apparent that some of the more enterprising teachers, by a skillful use of the facilities afforded at the Library, got more than their proper proportion of the books on a given subject in which there was an interest felt in several schools at once, and kept books out of the Library so long as to prevent other teachers from working to advantage. The heads of buildings were called together, and removed these difficulties by making certain agreements satisfactory to themselves and the librarian, in regard to the time the teachers in any one building should keep out books, and respecting other pertinent matters.

Soon a good start in our work was secured and most of the obstacles disappeared. More duplicates were needed than could be supplied at once, but by consultation and a careful consideration of means at our disposal, this difficulty was lessened. It will disappear altogether in time, because, when a close connection is established between schools and libraries, the latter will consider carefully the needs of the former, and add every year large

numbers of books on all subjects taught in the schools, and of works which it is wholesome for children to use in home reading. As the course of studies in the schools remains the same, or nearly so, year by year, the Library will soon have on its shelves books enough to supply adequately the needs of teachers and scholars.

One or two general features of the plan I have described should be mentioned. An earnest effort was made to bring about intimate relations between the librarian and teachers, so that the latter would feel free to state all their wants and difficulties, and the librarian have an opportunity of finding out whatever is faulty in his arrangements and procedure. Much has been left to the judgment of individual teachers. It is always important that this should be done. It seems doubly so in a case such as the present, where but few results of experience are obtainable. Good results have followed the movement in Worcester. One hundred and nineteen* teachers took out either a teacher's or a pupil's card during the four months that elapsed after putting the plans in execution before the close of the schools for the summer vacation. Seventy-seven of these teachers took out both kinds of cards. All the cards taken out have been used. Most of them have been used constantly, and the number of books given out on them has been large. Besides these, a very large number of books has been circulated by means of cards commonly used in the Library, which scholars have given up to their teachers with a request for assistance in the selection of books for general reading.

The testimony of teachers and scholars has been uniformly to the effect that the use of books from the library has added much to the profitableness and interest of the exercises in reading and geography.

* There are about 200 teachers of all grades in the public schools and, say, 50 in private schools.

It has been noticed that scholars enjoy reading from a well-illustrated book of travels (*e.g.*, "Zigzag Journeys," or Knox's "Boy Travelers in the East"), and that in its use they read understandingly and with increased expression. The members of the class while not reading feel inclined to listen, and, when asked, show ability to tell the teacher what others have been reading about. Scholars break off from the reading lesson, too, with a desire for its continuance. Two ladies having charge of a room in one of the grammar-school buildings tell me that they have fitted up a dressing-room, in which they arrange on a table illustrated books taken from the Library, and that as a reward for good recitations one day they allow scholars to go into that room the next day, a dozen or so at a time, to gather around the table to look at the illustrations and listen to the teacher's description of countries illustrated. These teachers say that lessons have been much better learned since the adoption of this plan than before, and announce that they intend to teach geography largely in this way in future.

In doing the work I have been describing, it was hoped that, besides rendering study more profitable and agreeable to children, they would learn, incidentally, that there are many books which are interesting and yet not story books. Teachers tell me this has been the case. Two in particular have stated that boys who were in the habit of reading New York story papers and dime novels have gratefully received wholesome books recommended by them. The books and papers they had been reading had been thrust on their attention. They knew of no others that are interesting.

One of these teachers says that some of the scholars reminded her of hungry men, unable to get nourishing food, in seizing upon anything they could lay hands on to satisfy a longing for reading-matter.

One of the grammar-school principals, with the aid of some of his assistants, has done a very considerable work in influencing the reading of his scholars. He has used teachers' and pupils' cards held in the building under his charge, and in talking with the scholars has incited them to ask him to take possession of their cards and help them pick out books. Two of his assistants have made it a part of their work to consult the catalogues of the Library and printed and manuscript lists of books which the librarian placed in their hands, and in the use of these facilities and by the aid of the librarian to select large numbers of books for the use of scholars. This principal sends to the Library cards for fifty books at a time. The books are taken to the school and put in the charge of one of the scholars who has been made librarian. They are looked over by the teachers, and some volumes are retained by them to be used in the reading exercise or for silent reading in connection with the lessons. Most of the books, however, the scholars are allowed to examine freely, with the object of selecting from them such as they find interesting to take away from the building to read at home. It has seemed to me that this grammar-school instructor and his assistants are doing a very important work for the benefit of the community.

In doing this kind of work a special catalogue of, say, 2,000 volumes is very much needed. Such lists of books which have been issued in Boston and elsewhere for use in schools as have come under my notice are inadequate. They are made up in altogether too large a proportion of books which, however excellent in themselves, are only adapted to the capacity of mature pupils. Sufficient care is not taken in them to designate the age of children for which particular books are designed. What is wanted especially is a selection of books for children between the ages of eleven and fifteen, every one of which is

known from actual perusal by competent persons to be really a good book, and one adapted to the capacity of young folks. I have recently made some efforts to have such a catalogue prepared, and I am happy to be able to state that several ladies in Boston who are very familiar with this kind of work, and the value of whose labors has already been thoroughly tested, are now engaged preparing such a list. I hope this can be published in the course of a few months. It is intended to use notes to show what the contents of a book are when its title does not indicate them. Meanwhile, I can only refer teachers to such sources of information as I mentioned in an essay on "Sensational Fiction," read before the American Library Association at its meeting in the summer of 1879 (and published subsequently in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and privately printed in pamphlet form), and to librarians and other persons who may be supposed to have special information regarding books.

Among ways not before mentioned in which the teachers of grammar and lower grades of schools have used the library are the following: Some have requested every member of a class to go to the library to get information about some of the mountains, water-falls, or mineral springs of the United States, or about other specified objects to be embodied afterward in short compositions. One teacher has adopted a plan which, as I have stated, is in use in the high school, and has brought a class of children to the Library building to look at costly representations of the scenery, occupations, buildings, costumes, etc., found in China and Japan. It is customary with some teachers, when the scholars are studying American history, to procure from the Library graphic accounts of periods covered by the current lessons, to lend to pupils to use in the evening in acquiring a more extended knowledge of incidents treated of only briefly in the portion of the text-book

studied during any particular day. One teacher, whose school is situated at a distance from the Library building, asked a wealthy citizen to buy for the school a hundred or more of the books which she most needed in her work. He complied with her request at once, and after several consultations with the librarian she made an admirable selection of books, which were bought for her at the low rates at which libraries make purchases.

Even in lower grades of schools than the seventh, considerable assistance may be afforded teachers when towns are enlightened enough to spend money in providing in their libraries books adapted to little children, as well as those suited to older boys and girls and persons who have grown up. Several of them have found such books as "Tiny's Natural History in words of four letters," by A. L. Bond, and bound volumes of the *Nursery*, as well as stories such as those in Miss Edgeworth's "Parent's Assistant" and Grimm's "Fairy Tales," very useful in doing school work.

Valuable suggestions in regard to work that may be done by the co-operation of schools and libraries are to be found in a paper read by Mr. William E. Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library, before the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction last January, and recently published by the institute in a pamphlet with two other papers.

Of teachers in Boston who have used the Public Library in that city in connection with school work, the one whose use is oftenest mentioned is Mr. Robert C. Metcalf, master of the Wells Grammar School for girls. Unless I misunderstand a recent utterance of Mr. Metcalf, there is only one kind of work that he has found it feasible to do in connection with the Public Library—namely, that of teaching children to read attentively and with comprehension of what they are reading. He sends to the library for, say, twenty copies of

some such publication as Towle's "Pizarro," or one of the longer poems of Longfellow, has every member of the class read the book selected very carefully, a portion at a time, and sets times when he will examine them on the parts of a book assigned for reading, to see whether they know just what the author has written, and have studied his characteristics in expression.

This is an excellent exercise. Valuable aid in conducting it may be found in School Documents Nos. 17 and 29, 1877, and 21, 1878, issued by the supervisors of schools in Boston. If additional evidence of the need of it is desired, it may be found in the record of the results of an examination of the schools in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, printed in the last report of the Massachusetts Board of Education. It is a matter for consideration, however, whether it is the province of a public library to supply books needed for this exercise. Judge Chamberlain, the librarian of the Boston Public Library, gives reasons in his last annual report why they should be furnished by the library. On the other hand, it may be said that school committees which conduct schools with intelligence supply collateral reading to teachers, and that it is quite in the line of this undertaking to furnish books needed for the kind of work done by Mr. Metcalf. There should be no quarrel over this matter. Teachers should have the books needed in doing work of this kind, whatever may be the method it is thought wise to adopt in supplying them in any given town—whether it seem best to have them provided by the public library or by the school committee, or to have them bought with money secured by subscription. Numerous duplicates of but a few books are needed, since a work, after being studied in one school, can be passed along to other schools of the same grade to be studied in them, and good books, suitable for the

purpose mentioned, are published at the Clarendon press and by American publishers at very low prices. There is a way, too, in which some of the advantages of this kind of work can be secured by aid usually afforded by libraries—namely, by dividing a class into groups of four or five members, and giving to the scholars in each group a separate book to examine. Books and magazine articles could be chosen that children have ready access to at home as well as in libraries. Some pupils would be willing to buy copies of inexpensive books. That such a plan as this has been followed with success, in one case, at least, is shown in an article entitled "The weekly 'reading-hour' in a Providence (R. I.) school," published in the *New England Journal of Education* for February 19, 1880.

Is it practicable to do in large cities the work which it has been shown has been well begun in a city of 58,000 inhabitants? It seems to me easy to do it there. But how could we deal with the masses of men, women, and children who, under the plan proposed, would use libraries for purposes of reference in large cities? Would not the numbers of applicants for information be so great as to forbid much consultation between officers of libraries and students and readers? No. In doing this kind of work, deal with inquirers in the branch libraries as well as at the central building.

The large cities of England and America have found themselves best able to fulfill their functions in the community by establishing numerous branch libraries, in a circle around the central library, in different sections of the territory which they cover. A considerable portion of the books in the branch libraries should be selected with especial reference to the needs of teachers and scholars. Persons should be placed at their head who have been chosen because, among other qualifications, they have the ability to render assistance in the commoner fields of inves-

tigation to ordinary inquirers. Large collections of books are not needed in doing work in connection with schools. Small branch libraries selected with regard for their wants, when supplemented by the resources of the collection in the main building, are adequate. In furtherance of the work of rendering assistance to inquirers among scholars and teachers, there should be at the central library some man of large general acquaintance with books and of zeal for the dissemination of knowledge, to whom teachers and others in search of information may have ready access when in search of knowledge regarding any subject they are interested in. He should have as many assistants as are necessary to meet the demands of the inquirers.

With such a head and a sufficient number of assistants in the central library, and with competent heads of branches, it is perfectly feasible to do this kind of work in connection with schools. Ordinary applications for information would be met at the branches, and difficult questions would have to be answered at the central library by the presentation of the inquirer there in person, or by conversation through telephones connecting branches with the principal building. Nor need such service be very expensive. The officer having charge of this kind of work should be a cultivated man of somewhat exceptional qualifications, whose abilities and attainments command compensation equal, say, to the principal of the high school. It is easy, I know from experience, to train intelligent women who have had only a high-school education, but who have some interest in books, and pleasant manners, to do the ordinary work required in pointing out sources of information. Questions of teachers and scholars recur, and having once been answered by the chief, can be answered afterward by his assistants.

It seems to me practicable to do even

more of this kind of work in large cities, and to be perfectly feasible to invite the public generally to come to public libraries, every person with any question he may wish to ask that books will answer, for the purpose of having the best source of information adapted to his needs and capacity pointed out to him and placed in his hands. The number of inquirers will not be so great as to become unmanageable and swamp the facilities of libraries, but it will be large, and, increasing gradually, will have to be met by a gradually increasing force of assistants. I make these statements of my convictions after careful consideration of the subject, and after ten years of experience in conducting a library, with no mean success, on the plan recommended. The aim, bear in mind, is not to provide information to specialists, but to help people generally to get answers to questions which they feel interested in having answered.

I see no reason why, in doing this kind of work, a library in a large place could not, with very little difficulty, get great assistance from gentlemen outside of the corps of officers. Take Boston as an example. How easy it would be to interest a large number of the professors in the colleges and other educational institutions in and near the city, and specialists in different departments of knowledge in professional life or leading a life of study in comparative leisure, to allow questions to be put to them occasionally in regard to what book or books should be given to an inquirer, when the general knowledge of the officers of the library, with bibliographies at their command, fails. Treat these gentlemen as men to whom you are indebted, and afford them graciously every privilege that can possibly be granted to students, and let them feel that they are an important factor in the management of the library, and I am sure that, leaving out the very selfish men who are found

among scholars as well as among men in other occupations than study, a large corps of voluntary assistants could be found ready to render the small amount of gratuitous service needed of them, in consideration of the consciousness that they were conferring a public benefit. Of course, tact would have to be used at the library, and no unnecessary labor should be put on these men, and it should be without expense to them. The large libraries need and can have more co-operation in the selection of books and in the dissemination of knowledge. Are there not numbers of young specialists in large cities, and men of maturer years, who would delight to co-operate with the officers of a great library in making the institution an exchange for information, a

great educational institution, a university for the people? Would not scholars at a distance allow themselves to be consulted occasionally for the benefit of inquirers, in consideration of the privilege of occasionally asking themselves to have little investigations made, and in return for infrequent loans of books?

One word in regard to libraries in small towns, and I close. In such places, persons interested in the schools are likely to feel an interest in the town library, and to be officially connected with it. School-committee men and teachers in small towns should see to it that a portion of the money appropriated in town meeting for the use of the library is spent for books that teachers and scholars need to consult and use.

METHODS OF SECURING THE INTEREST OF A COMMUNITY.

BY W. E. FOSTER, PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THIS mainly resolves itself into a consideration of direct and indirect methods. The one attempts only to supply the public with what it wants; the other, striving after the truest improvement of the readers, in time secures, with the growth of intelligent appreciation, an interest even more active, and vastly more permanent, than the other. No library may safely disregard either class of methods, and their proper adjustment is a point which may very profitably engage much of the librarian's attention.

It is true that the first of these is not likely to escape his attention. "What the public wants" is a consideration which will meet him frequently, from one end of the year to the other. No one needs to be told, for instance, that the public wants to be amused. Doubtless the class of books described as "humorous" would

constitute, to a large body of readers in any one of our cities, the true ideal of a collection of books. The taste for imaginative literature begins early and lasts long, with a large number of readers. "Something new" is a phrase whose attractiveness is not far from universal. Still further, if it is a question between a "true account," which deals with stirring adventures, and another "true account," whose pages are devoted to an impassive statement of scientific facts, there is not much question which will find the most readers among the general public. "What the public wants," then, as regards the choice of books, while it certainly does not indicate a high degree of enlightenment, has perhaps the merit of being true to nature.

There are certain points of administration, also, in which the interest of the public is concerned. It is in favor of having the

library as near its place of residence as possible; and here, unfortunately, "the public" is a plural personage which cannot all be suited at once. It is in favor of that method of obtaining the privileges of the library which requires the least trouble and inconvenience on its part, and seldom sees the need of a careful verification of the applicant's identity. It is in favor of the fewest restrictions on access to the books, and on the time for keeping them. It is in favor, decidedly, of that "charging system" which will deliver the book soonest. It is in favor of finding the library open on all days and at all hours, sometimes even not regarding the specified hours announced as worthy of consideration. In short, while it is by no means difficult to persuade the public of the reasonableness of a particular restriction, yet its first thought is undeniably largely influenced by selfish considerations.

Nor is the larger part of the public any more fond of bestowing deep and painstaking thought upon the books which it reads, and of carrying the mind systematically through a complicated mental process. It is not improbable even that some readers would be glad of some method of using books which should save them the trouble of any mental process. And, while these readers are so much averse to any troublesome efforts toward improvement on their own part, it would be scarcely reasonable to look for any very intelligent supervision by them of the reading of their children, or of the pupils in the schools. Here, again, what the public wants is "the royal road"—some "short and easy method."

That library, then, which would awaken and develop a lively interest among its readers in the miscellaneous public, cannot certainly complain of a lack of methods by which to secure such interest. It may include in its selection of books a suitable percentage of fiction, and humorous

works. It may infuse "new blood" into the library by frequent and regular purchase of the latest publications. It may add largely to the department of voyages and travels, of books copiously illustrated,—of popular literature, in short. It may place its main building in the center of population, and establish branches for the accommodation of outlying localities. It may recognize the desirableness of "the least red tape" in registering readers, of open book-shelves, of expeditious serving of readers, and long periods of time for the use of the library and the retention of books. It may furnish its readers with explanations and directions for obtaining and using the books which shall require the least difficulty in understanding and applying them. It may, and it should, recognize the value of all these principles, and the library which fails to act on them does so at its peril. Yet these points do not comprise all that demand attention; and the effectiveness of even these is due to the limits which are set to them. A certain amount of fiction is well enough, but to enlarge this department at the expense of all others would clearly defeat the library's purpose. Diminution of restrictions in the use of books is certainly agreeable to the public, but the removal of all restrictions would result in such a loss of books as would soon work its own cure.

The question, "What does the public want?" is not the only, nor, in fact, the chief question to be borne in mind in the conduct of a library. One has only to keep his eyes open to see how suggestive as to methods is this other question: "Of what service may the library be?" And it is safe to say that one who has not given the subject attention will be surprised to find at how many points a collection of books, and the thought there contained, touch human life. Here is a machine-shop with its hundred or more workmen, many of whom are anxious

to study some mechanical work. The library has such works, and is glad to supply them. Here again is a society of natural history, whose members are systematically studying some department of natural science. To them, also, the library willingly offers its resources in that department. With no less willingness it offers its co-operation to those who are following a course of public lectures on some topic of political science or of art, to a college class studying topically some epoch of history or period of literature; or to a public-school teacher, with a class in geography; or a parent desiring some suitable reading for a child. Or, with no specified class of persons in view, it seeks to make its collection generally available, by regular references to its resources on matters of current and universal interest.

Much more effective, however, than the best of such attempts at reaching classes of readers will be the aid rendered to individual readers. Not general and indefinite, but specific and direct assistance, is here given, and, although at first this kind of work might seem to be impracticable in a large library, yet one who tries it will be interested to see how far such individual methods may be introduced. The librarian almost mechanically learns "to pigeon-hole" in his mind the peculiar tastes and lines of reading of single readers, and, when the occasion presents itself, can bring to their notice books and articles which they are glad to obtain. More than one librarian makes it a regular practice, in adding new books to the library, or in collecting material bearing upon some one topic, to drop a postal to this and that reader who, he knows, will be glad of just this information. The more the conducting of a library can be made an individual matter, bringing particular books to the notice of particular readers, the more effective it becomes.

It remains to consider what may be called the "general effect" of such individual efforts, continued from one year to another. They will certainly result in giving the public a large amount of assistance. Being exerted in connection with the whole community, they cannot fail to leave an influence, like the school, the church, or the newspaper,—an influence, moreover, which, if wisely directed, and intelligently shaped, will make the public-library idea appreciably felt in the civilization of the country.

Nor can it fail to have a reflex influence in securing the interest of the public. If methods of the former class were able, by their direct agency, to accomplish practical results, even more significant and more permanent are those reached indirectly by this method. No class of people will be so truly attached to the institution, by active interest, as those who feel that they have been personally aided and improved through its agency. The former methods are directly adapted to secure popularity, the latter to win gratitude; and if it should ever become necessary to choose one of these, at the expense of the other, there can be little room for hesitation. The growth of public sentiment in communities like Boston and Worcester, where public libraries have been administered on these principles, and with these ends in view, for a series of years, is very instructive. Public sentiment, like confidence, is "a plant of slow growth"; but experience shows that when the conviction has once thoroughly penetrated a community that an institution like this is sincerely aiming to serve the public, a hold on its sympathy and interest has been acquired not easily to be shaken. It should be the aim of each librarian to make the usefulness of his institution so manifest that the public will as soon think of dispensing with the post-office as with the library.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER.

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed EDITORS LIBRARY JOURNAL, 13 & 15 Park Row (P. O. Box 4295), New York, except material for special departments, which should be forwarded direct to departmental editors.

Library catalogues, reports, regulations, sample blanks, and other library appliances, should be sent to MELVILLE DUL, Sec. A. L. A., General Offices American Library Association, 31 Hawley Street (P. O. Box 260), Boston.

European matter may be sent to the care of H. R. TREDDER, Sec. L. A. U. K., Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London.

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 13 & 15 Park Row (P. O. Box 4295), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

The Editors are not responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications, nor for the style of spelling, capitalization, etc., in articles whose authors request adherence to their own styles.

Subscribers are entitled to advertise books wanted, or duplicates for sale and exchange, at the nominal rate of 10 cents per line (regular rate, 25 cents); also to advertise for situations or assistance to the extent of five lines free of charge.

THE publication of this number has been delayed in order to include the report of the Edinburgh Convention, copy of which did not reach this office until Nov. 6. The double number for November-December, concluding the current volume, will be issued without fail during December.

WE owe an apology for some serious accidents that occurred in the last issue, viz.: The omission of the poem "The Bokeworme" from Mr. Axon's "The Poetry of the Bibliomania" and the wrong signature of the sheets; also the wrong numbering of the cover. Subscribers will receive with this issue a reprint of the imperfect sheet and the cover, which should be used when rebinding the volume. The signature of the other sheets should also be altered to read Vol. 5, Nos. 7-8,—a correction which is not so essential, but which can be easily made with the pen.

IF the spirit of the responses received to our editorial appeal could only be imparted to the majority of subscribers, the future of the LIBRARY JOURNAL would be secure. Words of cheer, accompanied by good counsel and tangible aid, have the ring of that devotion which can save a lost

cause. Enough encouragement has been received to submit, not without hope of meeting with general approval and support, the main features of the new plan for continuing the LIBRARY JOURNAL. As most of our advising friends seem to agree on the essential points, the proposed series of questions can be dispensed with, and the proposition below may be considered final, subject of course to further modifications in accordance with the views and the disposition of actual subscribers.

The proposition, a compromise of the suggestions received, is as follows:

1. A regular monthly issue.
2. Reduction of subscription price to \$2.00.
3. Reduction of size or shape to an octavo, uniform with the Publisher's weekly or the leading magazines; or to a small quarto, uniform with "*The Antiquary*" or "*Notes and queries*"; no wider margin than necessary for binding.
4. Reduction of contents to sixteen pages reading matter; use of no type larger than brevier.
5. No material change of features except a stricter confinement of the material to essentially practical discussion and information; excluding curiosa and antiquaria, which already are well represented in "*Notes and queries*," "*The Antiquary*," and the historical journals and transactions; but continuing as fully as space will permit the valuable library bibliography under the charge of Mr. C. A. Cutter.

Of course these economies are proposed on the supposition that the greatly reduced price will increase the circulation of the JOURNAL, the low price enabling the smaller libraries to subscribe. It is the limited number of subscriptions which has made the LIBRARY JOURNAL so expensive, far more than, as supposed by many, its paper and print. If, for instance, every public library in this country could be induced to subscribe at \$2.00, it would enable us to give 32 pages rather than the proposed 16 pages. The present number of subscriptions, indeed, would not even cover the manufacturing cost of the sixteen pages, and the proposition must entirely rest on a numerical increase of subscriptions. One hundred more subscriptions at the old price would have secured the continuation of the LIBRARY JOURNAL in its present shape; at \$2.00 per annum it will require at least two hundred more subscriptions before the realization of the proposed plan is justifiable.

All subscribers are therefore respectfully requested to give this matter immediate considera-

tion, and to notify this office at the earliest moment possible whether they approve of the proposition, and to what extent they can support the undertaking by actual subscription. If, as an English librarian suggested, every subscriber could only guarantee to take or place one additional subscription, the enterprise would be at once secure. If such an example as is given by one of the best friends of the JOURNAL, Mr. John N. Dyer, of St. Louis, who writes, "I will guarantee ten subscriptions for the next year, and I trust that every librarian in the country will become a canvasser for it"—would be followed by a small number, we agree with Mr. Dyer that "its success will be firmly established."

Such friends of the LIBRARY JOURNAL as would prefer to see it continued under any circumstances, even in the most modest form, trusting that if only kept alive it would gradually gain in vitality and strength, are respectfully referred to the practical and terse suggestions of Mr. Cutter, printed as communication elsewhere. As it is possible that the number of advance subscriptions will not be sufficient to carry out the plan as above proposed, those subscribers who in such case would be willing to accept Mr. Cutter's proposition, will please to add to their notification the words "Mr. Cutter approved." Whether favorably or unfavorably disposed, subscribers will confer a great favor on the editor by prompt response. It is necessary that some definite conclusion should be reached without further delay.

This appeal is mainly addressed to the American profession, on whose immediate response the continuation of this journal must depend. The publisher, who has done all in his power to retain for this country the credit of founding and supporting the first library journal in the English language, would have cause to feel keenly the failure of an enterprise which, once abandoned here, will, without doubt, be revived successfully by our English brethren. For the development of the library interests is such as makes a journal of intercommunication an actual want, which, sooner or later, must be met. There is room indeed for a British as well as an American library journal, and we are inclined to believe that the library interests at large could only gain by two independent but co-operating journals. It would mean nothing but a natural division of labor, which, on either side, could be done in a more satisfactory manner. The library interests of Great Britain and the United States, although having so much in common as almost to be identical, have nevertheless each their own

characteristics, peculiarities, and preferences, to which only a home journal can do full justice. It is the conviction of the writer that a friendly national emulation and a concentration of individual work within a more limited province, instead of sundering or weakening these interests, would be productive of new and more vigorous efforts, resulting in a total far beyond the reach of any one journal. He also holds, paradoxically as it may sound in face of a possible failure on this side, that it would result in a corresponding stimulus to mutual support on both sides of the Atlantic.

F. L.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

A GOODLY number of letters have been received, every one preferring February to December. It may, therefore, be considered settled that no conference will take place before February. Suggestions of any kind, specially as to program, will receive careful consideration, if sent promptly to the Secretary. Each member is requested to send a list of topics he specially desires to hear discussed.

A few topics have been submitted, and may suggest what is wanted. Topics for which many members express a preference will, of course, have a place on the program. Let each member send his list. One member submits the following:

Classification of Books on the Shelves.—Some practical directions for beginners, including the disposition of sizes. *Library "Economy,"*—How to make the present limited income accomplish more work, with strictures on certain library contrivances. *The Government Report on Libraries and the LIBRARY JOURNAL.*—How to use them to the best advantage. *Heating—Steam, Furnaces, Open Fires, Hot Water Stoves.*—Which is cheapest, safest, least care, and best for books and readers?

A CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A leading Canadian librarian is agitating the desirability of organizing an association as a branch or a part of the American Library Association. He has been visiting the leading libraries, and finds need of such a means of better acquaintance with other men and methods. We are promised an article on this subject for an early number, and reserve further comment till then. There is certainly room for much good work in this way, and every member of the American Library Association will feel like giving a cordial Godspeed to the new organization from the first.

UNITED KINGDOM ASSOCIATION.

EDINBURGH MEETING.

THE third annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held at Edinburgh, in the rooms of the Royal Society, Royal Institution, Princes street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1880.

The following is a list of the members who were present; those elected at the meeting are distinguished by an asterisk:

Prof. H. W. Acland (Oxford); * Robert Anderson, * Prof. Archer (Edinburgh); Wm. Archer (Dublin); W. E. A. Axon (Manchester); F. T. Barrett (Glasgow); A. J. Birch (New Swindon); * W. Black (Edinburgh); F. Boase, G. C. Boase, J. W. Bone (London); * R. R. Bowker (U. S. A.); * Lord Provost Boyd (Edinburgh); Wm. Brace (London); * W. H. Braithwaite (Trinidad); J. P. Briscoe (Nottingham); — Bryce, * Alex. Buchan, * T. R. Buchanan (Edinburgh); Geo. Bullen (London); * W. Carfrae, * Richard Cameron, J. T. Clark, * T. Clark (Edinburgh); A. Cotgreave (Wednesbury); W. P. Courtney (London); P. Cowell (Liverpool); * W. R. Creelend (Manchester); D. Dickinson (W. Bromwich); * W. Traquair Dickson (Edinburgh); W. R. Douthwaite (London); * Andr. Elliott, * J. R. Findlay (Edinburgh); H. T. Folkard (Wigan); A. J. Frost (London); * Edm. Goldsmith, * Jas. Gordon, * G. Goudie (Edinburgh); D. B. Grant (Leamington); * R. Grant, * A. Greig (Edinburgh); W. J. Haggerston (Newcastle); R. Harrison (London); * Thos. Heath (Derby); — Henderson, * John Henry (Edinburgh); Rev. J. C. Hudson (Horncliffe); R. Hudson (Lapworth); * W. W. Hunter (Edinburgh); John Ingram (Glasgow); I. Inkster (South Shields); J. W. Knapman (London); * Rev. S. Kennedy, * T. G. Law (Edinburgh); B. Lomax (Brighton); T. J. W. MacAlister (Leeds); * R. A. Macfie, * Rev. Prof. Macgregor, * Prof. Mackay, * Rev. W. MacKellar, * Duncan MacLachlan, * John MacLaren (Edinburgh); John MacLauchlan (Dundee); Rev. W. D. Macrory (Oxford); * G. McWhea (Edinburgh); F. Madan (Oxford); * A. Main, * Jas. Marshall, * Rev. D. W. Morris (Edinburgh); J. D. Mullins (Birmingham); E. Neville (Over Darwen); E. B. Nicholson (London); * Wm. Paterson (Edinburgh); John Plant (Salford); * Ralph Richardson (Edinburgh); * Bailie Robertson (Dundee); C. E. Scarne (Birmingham); L. Seligmann (Berlin); * Prof. W. G. Sellar, J. Small, * Jas. Smith, * D. W. Smith, * T. G. Stevenson, * Andr. Taylor (Edinburgh); E. C. Thomas (London); S. Timmins, Edm. Tonks (Birmingham); J. K. Waite (Bolton); A. Wakefield (Liverpool); W. C. Walcott (River Gambia); Cornelius Walford (London); * D. Watson (Hawick); Charles Welch (London); Leonard Wheatley (Edinburgh); * Councilor Wilson (Glasgow); W. H. K. Wright (Plymouth). Sir Alexander Grant and Sir Robert Christie also attended the sittings.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

First Sitting.

On the motion of Mr. J. D. Mullins, V. P., seconded by Mr. R. Harrison, treasurer, Mr. J. Small, V. P. of the Edinburgh University Library, was called upon to preside.

The Secretary read a letter of apology from the President elect, the Rev. H. O. Coxe (Bodleian

Library), who regretted that, on account of the state of his health, he was unable to come so far north as Edinburgh to attend the meeting. "I enter," he said, "my 70th year to-day, a long life for a bookworm not David Laing." Lord Lindsay and Baron de Watteville likewise apologized for absence.

Mr. R. R. Bowker was elected an honorary member, and in accordance with a special resolution of the Council, a number of other gentlemen (to whose names an asterisk is prefixed in the list above) were proposed and elected.

The Chairman, who was received with applause, then proceeded to deliver his

OPENING ADDRESS.

He said he must regret that they had not the presence of their esteemed President, the Rev. H. O. Coxe, who had always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the Association. He was sure they all hoped he might soon be restored to health, and be long able to preside over the noble library with which his name had so long been connected. He (the chairman) had to give the Association a cordial welcome to their ancient city, where, he trusted, their deliberations would be carried on as profitably as on former occasions. Glancing at their past work, in connection with which he thought they had some grounds for congratulation, the Chairman noticed the circumstances under which the Association was founded three years ago, and recapitulated the leading features of their meetings in London, Oxford, and Manchester. From the variety of the subjects treated at these meetings, it was easy to see how prolific was the nature of the work the Association had entered upon. They have still to obtain full statistics of the various libraries of the country, to consider more fully the functions of National, University, Free, Parochial, and other public libraries, so that while co-existent, their interests should not clash with each other; the amendment of the Copyright and Public Libraries Acts, uniform rules for cataloguing and describing the sizes of books, a general catalogue of English literature, the improvement of indicators used in free libraries, etc. In addition, the various novelties brought out each year in the materials used for book producing and library purposes afford an endless series of useful discussions. An important object which the Association would always keep in view, was to create as high a professional standard among librarians as possible, and the training of library assistants in the general principles of library work. As a result of their deliberations, he might mention that the trustees of the British Museum had this year arranged to

print the catalogue titles of their books from time to time as they were prepared. The compilation of a catalogue of English books in the British Museum, from the invention of printing down to 1640, was in progress, and would be a great boon to all those engaged in literary and bibliographical research. As they were now assembled in this ancient capital, it was a great honor to their libraries that many of them had come so far to visit them. They must not, however, expect to find them on so great a scale as those of London and Oxford, but he hoped they would not leave this without being sensible that there had been, from an early period, an honorable ambition for forming libraries amongst them, and that what had already been achieved had been more than proportionate to their national resources. They would visit the library of the Faculty of Advocates, founded by Sir George Mackenzie in 1680, and associated in earlier days with names well known in literature, of Ruddiman, David Hume, and Irving. It contained about 270,000 volumes in all classes of literature. It was a collection of which they were proud, and which they hoped to see, not many years hence, enlarged, so as to allow those facilities for study such as the British Museum and the Bodleian afforded to literary men. There was also the library of the University, founded in 1580, which from moderate beginnings was now a large and valuable collection of about 140,000 volumes. With it the name of Drummond of Hawthornden was closely connected as one of its earlier benefactors, and in recent times it had been enriched by the munificent contributions of General Reid, Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, and David Laing. There was the library of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet, containing about 70,000 volumes of well-selected books, the mention of which could not fail vividly to bring before them the name of David Laing, one of the most distinguished of their Scottish antiquaries, and who, from the liberality with which he made the resources of the library under his charge and his own collections available for literary purposes, was long the indispensable guide of all inquirers into the earlier phases of the life and history of Scotland. Besides these, there would be thrown open to their inspection the libraries of the Royal College of Physicians, 26,000 vols.; the Royal Society, 15,000 vols.; the Free Church College, 40,000 vols.; the Solicitors in the Supreme Court, 10,000 vols.; the Philosophical Institution, 30,000 vols.; and the Antiquarian Society, 5,000 vols. There were also other libraries well worthy of attention, such as the Edinburgh Subscription Library, 40,000 vols.; the Select Sub-

scription Library, 35,000; the Mechanics', 22,000; and the School of Arts. These libraries, in the aggregate, represent a total of upward of 700,000 volumes available to the literary public of Edinburgh. That they had not in Edinburgh a free public library, was due, perhaps, to the number of libraries amongst them. In the year 1863, Dr. Wm. Chambers, at a meeting of the Social Science Association in Edinburgh, read a paper on the disadvantages under which Edinburgh, in comparison with London, labored in reference to a national consulting library, and in February, 1864, a public meeting of the inhabitants was held under the chairmanship of Lord Provost Lawson, when a committee was appointed to take steps for carrying out this scheme. It was then proposed, after consultation with the Dean of Faculty of Advocates, that the Library of the Faculty should be made available for the object in view. Mr. Gladstone was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to a deputation who met him the right hon. gentleman stated that they had made out a *prima facie* case deserving of favorable consideration, and that it would have every consideration from the Government. Further proceedings were, however, interrupted by a change of Ministry. Toward the close of 1867, a meeting of the inhabitants favorable to the adoption of the Public Libraries Acts was held, when it was resolved to present a requisition to the Lord Provost to call a meeting of the citizens for the purpose of deciding whether the Acts should be adopted. Shortly after, however, a meeting of those opposed to the movement was convened, and a committee appointed, who obtained signatures to a declaration of opinion adverse to the proposed establishment of a library supported by a rate. They also issued a statement setting forth that a free library was unnecessary in Edinburgh, there being many institutions where books could be obtained at moderate rates, besides many reading-rooms. The Lord Provost's Committee of the Town Council were also of opinion that no necessity existed for such a proposal, and their decision was approved of by the Town Council. The promoters of the movement held a public meeting in 1868, which was a very noisy one, at which an amendment that the Acts should not be adopted was carried by a large majority. The scheme for engraving a national consulting library on the Advocates' Library was again proposed in 1868, when the public-spirited Dr. Wm. Chambers, then Lord Provost, made a strong statement in its favor to the Town Council. The proposal was that a building should be erected in George IV. Bridge, contiguous to the library, containing a large apartment fitted up for literary investigation, and open, under proper regulations, to all persons

engaged in inquiries rendering reference to books necessary; while the Faculty of Advocates, on condition of receiving an annual grant of £3000, were to adjust their library apartments so as to suit the requirements of the public reading-room. Although the scheme was very generally approved of, and was supported by the Merchant Company and the Chamber of Commerce, it was not carried out, and he much feared that if again brought forward the Government would shelter themselves under the Public Libraries Acts, which allowed the citizens to tax themselves for such purposes. Were the Government, however, to give a grant for the erection of a building for a public library for Edinburgh, a rate of 1d. per £1, which would bring in about £6000 per annum, would be more than sufficient to carry out so important a scheme, and he trusted, when they got free from some of the more pressing rates, such as that for the improvement of the city, they might find the citizens not indisposed to see this carried into effect. After a reference to what was going on in other places under the Public Library Acts, he said he had the curiosity to compare their position in Scotland in this respect with that of England, and he found that in 1877, when returns were laid before Parliament, there were stated to be in fifty-two corporate and ten other towns in England and Wales seventy-three lending and sixty-six reference libraries, having a total of 1,008,294 volumes. In Scotland there were five lending and five reference libraries, with 54,423 volumes. From Mr. Mason's pamphlet he was happy to find that to those five towns in Scotland, which, up to 1877, had adopted the Acts, there fell to be added Hawick, Inverness, and Dunfermline, in the two last of which library-buildings were in course of erection. He was also happy to find that the volumes now contained in the free libraries of Scotland, among which they might include the Mitchell Library of Glasgow, amounted to upward of 95,000 volumes, and every year would rapidly increase that number. In conclusion, he had much pleasure in announcing that, on the 10th September, the Association had 240 members on its roll (including 27 honorary members), of whom 208 were actually engaged in library administration, as librarians or members of library committees, and 32 consisting of gentlemen interested in library work. The number of libraries represented was 140. He trusted they might have a great increase to their numbers, as their proceedings became better known.

The Chairman then called upon the Secretary to read the

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council are glad to present to the members of the L. A. U. K. their third Annual Report

on the work of the Association during the year.

The Annual Meeting at Manchester, in September, 1879, was in no way less successful than that held at Oxford. This was largely due to the efforts of the local committee; and the Council are happy to have this opportunity of renewing their acknowledgments to the members of that committee, as well as to all those friends in Manchester and its neighborhood, who, by their hospitality, contributed to render our meeting so agreeable.

As in previous years, the editing and preparation of the printed report of the "Transactions and Proceedings" have entailed very considerable labors upon the secretaries. With regard to its production, Mr. H. F. Stevens consented to renew his former liberal arrangement, and thus the volume shows no falling off in typographical perfection.

Monthly Meetings.—The use of their committee-room has been very kindly continued to us by the Board of Management of the London Institution, and the Council beg to offer their hearty thanks on behalf of the Association. Nine monthly meetings have been held during the year, reports of which have duly appeared in the *Monthly notes*, as well as in the *LITERARY JOURNAL*.

[Here followed notices of the Monthly Meetings already given in the *JOURNAL*.]

Obituary.—During the year we have lost by death one of our honorary members, Mrs. Cornelius B. Olmsted, librarian of the Wadsworth Library, Geneseo Village, N. Y., who was present at the London Conference, in 1877; and one of our members, Mr. John J. Rogers, of Penrose, Helston.

Members.—On the 10th of September, 1880, the names of 240 members appear upon our roll, including 27 honorary members. Of these, 208 appear to be actually engaged in library administration as librarians or members of library committees, and 32 consist of those interested in library work. The number of libraries represented by our members is 140. Some addition to our numbers may be hoped for at Edinburgh.

Finance.—The Treasurer's balance-sheet shows our income, for the year ending September 10, to have been £148 15 11 (including the balance from last year), and our expenditure £109 11 8, leaving a balance of £39 4 3. Of this, a sum of £20 has been invested during the year.

Officers.—The Council are sorry to have to record that in the course of this year they have lost the invaluable services of Mr. Henry R. Tedder, who has been a Secretary of the Association from its original formation. In accepting

Mr. Tedder's resignation on July 2, they resolved:
 "That the Council receive the resignation of Mr. Tedder with the utmost possible regret, and tender him their sincerest thanks for the invaluable services rendered by him to the Association, from its foundation until now."

Public Libraries Acts.—It will doubtless be remembered that the Association, at its last yearly meeting, instructed the Council to promote the early introduction into Parliament of a bill for consolidating and amending the Public Libraries Acts (England), on the lines suggested by Messrs. Nicholson and Campbell. As the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association already had the same subject in view, and were able to avail themselves of the advice and assistance of influential members of Parliament, the Council determined to join action with them. A bill was drafted in the early summer by Messrs. Nicholson and Tedder, and though the course of public business has prevented its introduction during the past session, the Council have reason to believe that next session it will be brought in without fail, and will receive powerful support. The Council have also placed at the disposal of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association a sufficient number of copies of the statistical report prepared by Messrs. Sutton and Campbell to enable them to send one to each member of Parliament. A most energetic attempt last year, by the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers, to induce the rate-payers of Camberwell to adopt the Acts, gave a further evidence of the futility of such attempts in London under the system of public polling. The motion to adopt the Acts was carried at the public meeting by a good majority, but only about one-eleventh of the rate-payers came to the poll, and, although the use of Board-schools had been promised, and a halfpenny rate only was to have been asked for, the former favorable vote was rescinded by a majority of two to one. The movement for a public library in St. Pancras has made progress; but it is hoped that no action will be taken by the friends of the Acts there or elsewhere in London until the fortunes of the projected bill have been decided.

LIBRARY JOURNAL and Monthly notes.—The Council have carried out the instructions given to them at the Manchester Meeting of the Association by arranging with Messrs. Trübner for the publication of the *Monthly notes*. Mr. Brace was appointed to edit the *Notes*, with the assistance of an editorial committee. It will be for the Edinburgh Meeting to consider how far the experiment has been a successful one, and what should be our future course with regard to it. This is made more necessary by the suspension of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, which must have been matter of great

regret to the members of our Association. The Council have not received any official communication from the American Library Association, or from the conductors of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and have, therefore, no information on the subject beyond what has appeared in print. As our members will be aware, it has been arranged to continue the LIBRARY JOURNAL—at all events to the end of the year, and perhaps permanently. Although the Council readily recognize the indebtedness of English librarians to the conductors of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the ability and public spirit with which it has been carried on so long, the whole question of the form and conduct of an official organ for this Association may be regarded as remaining open for full consideration at Edinburgh.

The Secretary also read a letter from Mr. Dewey, received since the report was drawn up.

The Treasurer read the balance-sheet. Mr. Frost, as one of the auditors, stated that there was a charge of £37 10s. for extra copies of Table II. in the appendix to the proceedings of the meeting last year, for the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association, in respect of which the £10 in the balance-sheet had been paid. He said that at present the amount stood as paid on account, and protested against the funds of this Association being taken to provide the sinews of war for the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association. Mr. Nicholson said that the copies had been ordered under the authority of the resolution of the Association at its annual meeting last year (see Proceedings, p. 108), and that the sum mentioned included an item for extra costs in setting up the tables for the volume. The Treasurer explained that the expenditure was incurred in setting up the tables for the volume, which the publishers had contracted to do at a fixed price; their attention had been called to this point, and there would be no further claim on their part.* Mr. C. Walford said it had always been his opinion that the mixing up of the work of librarians with debatable public questions might have an injurious effect on the Association. He suggested that this item might be remitted to the Council for further consideration. Mr. Frost concurred, and the report and balance-sheet were unanimously approved.

EARLY PRINTING IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. J. T. Clark (keeper of the Advocates' Library) read a paper on "Early Printing in

* A letter received subsequently, and read at the meeting, stated that the cost of the 750 copies of Table II. was about £6. The balance, therefore, of the £10 paid was for the volume itself.

Scotland, 1507-1600." No doubt, he said, seemed now to exist regarding the introduction of printing into Scotland. The place of the first printing-press was the South Gait, now the Cowgate, of Edinburgh, at the foot of Blackfriars Wynd. The honor of being Scotland's first printer must be awarded to Walter Chepman, associated with whom was Andrew Myllar, and the date of the introduction of the art the year 1507—a date more than half a century after printing with movable metal types was practiced by Fust and Gutenberg at Metz, and exactly thirty years after Caxton set up his first press at Westminster. The facts regarding the first introduction of printing into Scotland were settled beyond dispute by a discovery of the late Mr. William Robertson, of the General Register House, who, about the end of the last century, found among the records a patent, dated 15th September, 1507, granted by King James IV. to Walter Chepman and Andrew Myllar, burgesses, of Edinburgh, in which it was set forth that they, "at His Majesty's request, for his pleasure, the honor and profit of his realm and lieges, had taken upon them to bring hame and print, with all stuff belonging thereto, and expert men to use the same, for information within the realm of the books of the laws, Acts of Parliament, chronicles, mass-books, and portions afors the use of the realm, with additions and legends of Scottish Saints now gathered, to be eked thereto, and all other books that shall be necessary, and to sell the same for competent prices by His Majesty's advice and discretion, their labors and expenses being considered." To what extent Chepman and Myllar made use of this privilege granted to them, they could not determine, but as Chepman lived till 1530, they might reasonably conclude that a great number of works issued from his press. Of these, however, only two were now known—a volume of metrical tales and ballads, such as were popular in those times, and the *Breviarium Aberdonense*. It was not till 1788 that any earlier production of Chepman and Myllar's press than the Aberdeen *Breviary* was known to exist; but in that year a Mr. Alston, of Glasgow, presented to the Advocates' Library the volume of ballads already referred to. The *Breviarium Aberdonense* was issued in two small quarto volumes—the first in 1509, the second in 1510, and as only Chepman's name appeared in the colophon, they might infer either that the partnership was dissolved or that Myllar was dead. This *Breviary* was prepared under the personal superintendence of William Elphinston, Bishop of Aberdeen, and very probably to this worthy Bishop, in his anxiety to have a service book that should supersede the *Usum Sarum* in the Scottish churches, we are in-

debted for the granting of the charter which introduced printing into this country. Only four copies, all more or less imperfect, of the original of this book are known—one in the University Library, Edinburgh, in the Advocates' Library, in Glamis Castle, and one volume in King's College, Aberdeen. Short biographical notices were given of Chepman, Myllar, and King James IV. Of Chepman, it was noticed that it was he who built the south-east aisle of St. Giles, which now, curiously enough, had been restored by Dr. Wm. Chambers, who might also justly be styled Scotland's first printer as far as regards the publication and dissemination of wholesome cheap literature over the country. For more than thirty years after the publication of the Aberdeen *Breviary*, they had no actual knowledge of any work printed in Scotland. In fact, the production of MS. books seemed to have actively followed; and further, they found that the works of such Scottish writers as Major and Hector Boyce were during these years printed abroad; that one work specially mentioned by Knox—viz., Gair's "*Richt Waye to the Kingdom of Hevin*," the earliest Protestant work by a Scotchman, was printed in Sweden in 1533, the only known copy of which was purchased by the late Mr. W. H. Millar, of Craigentiny. Not till 1536 did Thomas Davidson, the next Scottish printer, appear. His first work was a Latin poem written on the occasion of King James V.'s assumption of power, in 1528. In 1541, Davidson was granted a license to print the *Acts of Parliament*, a unique copy of which, on vellum, is in the Advocates' Library. He also printed, between December, 1541, and December, 1542, Bellenden's "*Translation of the Chronicles of Boetius*," the colophon of which bears, "Imprentit in Edinburgh be Thomas Davidson dwelling forenens the Frere Wynd" (opposite the Blackfriars Wynd). John Scott, or Skot, was, in chronological order, Scotland's next printer. He was an Englishman, and probably came to Edinburgh in 1538. In 1539, the King granted to Scott "the prentars'" chambers on the north side of the Cowgate, at the foot of Borthwick's Close. There was no known work of his bearing Edinburgh as the place of publication. The Provincial Synod held at Edinburgh 1551-2 authorized the publication of the "*Catechisme*" in the vernacular tongue, to be used solely by the clergy for the reading to the people "when there cumins nae preacher to them to schaw the Word of God." This work, a small quarto of over 200 leaves, was printed at St. Andrews on the 29th August, 1552, by John Scott, at the expense and in the name of John Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, thus marking, if they excepted "*The Complaynt of Scotland*," said to have been printed

by Scott at St. Andrews in 1549, the date of the first introduction of printing to that town. This Catechism had been confounded by Spottiswood and other writers with what was commonly called "The Twopenny Faith," a small work of four pages, issued by the authority of the Provincial Synod, in March, 1558-9. A copy of Hamilton's Catechism was sold at Laing's sale for £148. It was probably some of Scott's productions at this time that gave rise to the Act of Parliament, 1551-2, against printing books without license; among the books enumerated being "Tragedies, as well in Latin as in Inglis tongue," probably referring to Mr. Lyndsay's tragedy of the Cardinal. Scott did not seem to have given obedience to that act, for they found him summoned before the Privy Council for his "demerits and faults"—a summons which he took care not to obey. Though Scott was a printer for about thirty years, owing probably to the nature of his publications and the circumstances of the times, few of the products of his press now survive. The next printer they noticed was Robert Leyprevick, who was a contemporary of Scott, and who naturally took the opposite side from him in the Reformation contests. In March, 1564-5, Leyprevick received a license for seven years to print the Acts of Parliament and the Psalms of David in Scottis meter. This license was renewed in 1567-8 for twenty years, and again in April, 1568, giving the exclusive right to print "Ane buik callit ye Inglis Bybile imprentit of before at Geneva." But they did not find that either psalm-book in the Scottis meter or Bible ever issued from Leyprevick's press. His other works were neither scarce nor unknown. Thomas Bessandyne came next. When he began to print, the Reformed Church, now dominant in the country, had taken the press under its special protection, and in 1568, the General Assembly finding that Thomas Bessandyne, printer in Edinburgh, had imprinted "a buik entitld 'The fall of the Roman Kirk,' naming our king and sovereign supreme head of the primitive kirk, the haill Assembly ordaine the said Thomas to call in again all the foresaid buikes that he had sauld, and to keep them unsauld until he alter the forsaid title." The same Assembly also found that he had printed a psalm-book, at the end of which was printed a lewd sang called "Welcome Fortunes." This had also to be called in and kept till the "sang" was expunged. It was chiefly with the first Bible printed in Scotland that the name of Bessandyne was associated; but Mr. Clarke showed that the Bible usually attributed to Bessandyne was a joint production of his and Alex. Arbuthnott's. Besides his share in the Bible, Arbuthnott printed Buchanan's History in 1582, and the Acts of Parliament

in 1584. He died 1st September, 1585. Among other 16th century Scotch printers mentioned were John Ross (1574), Baillie Henry Charteris (1582), Thomas Vanroller, a Huguenot, who was said to have printed while in Scotland the first edition of Knox's History of the Reformation in 1576; and Robert Waldegrave, also Robert Smyth, who received a license from the King to print the following books, the titles of which were given as showing the books which were probably the most popular in Scotland at that time:—The Double and Single Catechisme; The Plain Donat; The Four Parts of Grammar according to Sebastian; The Select Epistles of Cicero; Rolland's Seven Sages; The Ballat Buik; The First and Second Rudiments of Dinbur; The Psalms of Buchanan; The Psalm-book; and the Fables of Æsop. Between seventy and eighty of the products of his press were known. He wished them to notice, with regard to these products of the early Scotch press, that notwithstanding the largeness of the impressions, many of the books had entirely disappeared. Bessandyne left as part of his stock 300 copies of the Romance of Gray Steille, not a single copy of which was now known, and 510 copies of Lyndsay's Poems of 1568 and 1571, of which not more than two perfect copies could now be found. John Ross left 280 copies of the Palace of Honour, 1579, and 200 of Rolland's Seven Sages, 1578. Three copies of the former and two of the latter were now known. And well might they wonder where had now gone 788 copies of Rollok's Sermons, 1599, left by H. Charteris, and then 1034 copies of the Dundee Psalms, and the 743 of Henryson's Fables of Æsop, left by Robert Smyth.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Bullen (British Museum) said he was sure they were all obliged to Mr. Clark for his paper, which was interesting alike to southerners and to northerners. It was certainly most astonishing, the number of printed books, both here and on the continent, of which not a vestige now remained. He trusted, with the assistance of such librarians as they had among them,—Mr. Small and the librarians of the Advocates' and Signets' Libraries,—they should be successful in finding some more of those relics of early Scotch printing. David Laing did immense work in that field, and his memory ought to urge on new librarians to continue these researches, which he believed would be fruitful in producing many such documents. He had been fortunate in securing for the British Museum a number of the most valuable books that were offered at the sale of the library of their late friend, Mr. David Laing.

The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Clark for his paper.

Mr. Clark, in replying, said that the stereotyping process had its birth in Scotland, the inventor being Mr. William Ged, who lived in Edinburgh in 1736. He published an edition of Sallust in 1739, and one of the plates of that work was in the Advocates' Library. He had got a few impressions struck off, which those interested might see.

THE BENEDICTINE MONASTERY LIBRARY.

The Secretary communicated a short notice which had been received by one of the members respecting the library at the Monastery and College of St. Benedict at Fort-Augustus. A degree of historic interest, it was said, attached to this library from the fact that this Benedictine house was an incorporation and resuscitation of an ancient English, and a still more ancient Scottish, monastery of that order, both situate on the Continent. The one was the old Scots Abbey of St. James at Ratisbon, existing as early as the eleventh century, and from which many old MSS., etc., in the library at Fort-Augustus came. The other was the celebrated Abbey of Lambspring or Lansberg, in Hanover, in the diocese of Hildesheim, founded as a Benedictine nunnery in the ninth century, but only converted into an abbey of English Benedictine monks in 1643, during the operation of the Penal Laws against Roman Catholics in England. Three of the monks of that house still survived, and one of these was ending his days at Fort-Augustus. A large number of books from Lambspring had been preserved in other Benedictine houses, but had not yet been removed, as was intended, to Fort-Augustus. It was mentioned that among these was a copy of Hamilton's Catechism of 1551, in black letter. The Father Prior of the Monastery would be happy to receive any of the members at Fort-Augustus after the meeting.

EMINENT LIBRARIANS OF EDINBURGH.

Mr. W. Black, of the Library of the Solicitors before the Supreme Courts, read "Notices of the eminent Librarians of Edinburgh," containing some interesting biographical facts relating to Ruddiman, the well-known author of the Latin grammar, who was connected with the Advocates' Library from 1700 to 1751; his successor, David Hume, the distinguished Scottish philosopher and historian of England, who was librarian from 1752 to 1757; David Irving, the author of the Elements of English Composition, and several popular biographies, who held the office of principal librarian to the Faculty of Advocates from 1820 to 1849; Samuel Halkett, who, from a draper and outfitter on the North Bridge, also became librarian of the Advocates' Library, and distin-

guished himself as a linguist and man of letters. The great work upon which he was engaged up to the time of his death, "A Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain," was continued by the Rev. Dr. Laing, and, it was stated, would be published shortly. The last name mentioned, and one whose memory was yet green, was that of David Laing, of the Signet Library, whose recent death was a cause of so much grief in literary circles. A very appreciative sketch of Dr. Laing and his work was given, it being incidentally mentioned that he had, in the course of his life, either edited or supervised 250 volumes.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Thomas Stevenson (Edinburgh) thought the paper was incomplete, inasmuch as it did not contain any reference to two well-known Edinburgh librarians, George Sandy, of the Signet Library, and Professor Macvey Napier. Before it was printed, these omissions should be supplied. Prof. Macgregor suggested that a line should also be added about the Rev. Dr. Laing, another man who had an enthusiasm for books. Mr. S. Timmins said they had had lives of all sorts of people, such as Lord Chancellors and poets; but he hoped that what they had heard that day would lead some competent person to compile a life of librarians. He was quite sure they would form a most interesting volume. He moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Black for his admirable paper. Mr. Maclaren (Edinburgh) seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TITLE-ENTRIES (INCLUDING SIZE NOTATION)

Was read by the secretary, who proposed that the report should be referred to a special committee. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Nicholson, and agreed to.

Mr. Welch gave notice of a motion for the next morning, and the proceedings of the first sitting then came to an end.

The members, after lunching together, visited the library of the Royal College of Physicians, in Queen Street.

Second Sitting.

The members re-assembled at 1:15, when the chairman called upon the secretary to read a paper by Mr. Thomas Mason, assistant librarian, Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

THE FREE LIBRARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. Mason's communication showed that, at the date of the extension of the English Free Library Act of 1850 to the other two kingdoms, the most

important collections, those of the Universities, were available only to students, and the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, except for reference purposes, was confined to the use of the faculty. The library founded at Glasgow in 1791, by Mr. Walter Stirling, merchant there, was public only in name, and the subscription libraries, formed in several Scotch towns about the beginning of the present century, were, in most cases, beyond the means of the general public. Peebles possessed a very good, though small library, and the Mechanics' Institute Library at Aberdeen was then, as now, well managed, and largely used. In East-Lothian, a remnant remained of the itinerating libraries founded by Mr. W. Brown, of Haddington. The Parliamentary inquiry into the state of the public libraries was followed by the Free Library Act for England, and three sessions later it was extended to Scotland and Ireland. The first place in Scotland to adopt the Act, almost unanimously, was Airdrie. Dundee followed in 1866, Paisley in 1867; and in May, next year, at a very noisy meeting, Edinburgh rejected the proposal by a large majority. Forfar adopted the Act in 1870, Thurso and Galashiels in 1872, Inverness in 1877, Hawick in 1878, and Dunfermline this year. Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Abroath, and Glasgow had rejected the adoption of the Act. The most important of the three libraries was that of Dundee, and the statistics with reference to it showed that the reading had been of a more than usually solid and instructive character. The progress of the Paisley Library, which owed much to the liberality of Sir Peter Coats, had been somewhat slow, and the proportion of fiction was larger than in any other Scotch free library. Little could be said about the progress of Airdrie Library, as only a general record was kept until recently. The libraries at Hawick, Galashiels, and Forfar were taken liberal advantage of. In regard both to the quantity and quality of the reading, Thurso beat all the Scotch and most of the English free libraries, the issue last year being at the rate of two volumes to each inhabitant. In the towns which had rejected the Act, the usual argument against it was the tax. They could not be oblivious to the fact that the free library movement had made but slow progress in Scotland, only two of the chief towns having adopted it, while the three largest towns had rejected it; but it was hoped the meeting of the librarians would be the means of giving an impetus to the movement.

HOW THE FREE LIBRARY SYSTEM MAY BE ECONOMICALLY CARRIED OUT IN COUNTIES.

A paper on this subject was read by Mr. John MacLauchlan, Librarian of the Free Library and

Museum, Dundee. Mr. MacLauchlan said that the only possible way in which public libraries could be established and systematically and efficiently maintained in country parishes was by the extension of the free libraries system to counties. An act to enable this to be successfully done would differ in one or two respects from those under which free libraries had been established in towns. It was essential for counties to increase the rate from 1d. to 2d. per £, and the burden on occupiers would not be increased if half were made payable by the tenants and the other half by the proprietors. It was also essential to success that this County Library Act should not be one of those toothless measures called a permissive Act, but should compel every county in the country to adopt the system. These libraries would be managed by a county board, with one representative from each parish, a chairman would be appointed, a chief librarian for the county, and a staff, large or small, according to the size of the county. In the county town there would be a central office or depot for books; branch libraries would be established in every parish, and these might be managed at very moderate cost; at comparatively little expense, the school-rooms might be used for the purposes of these branches, and as reading-rooms. The books would arrive from the head office ready for issue, and the branch assistants would merely have to enter a record of them as they were given out and returned. In considering whether a rate of 2d. in the £ would be sufficient, Mr. MacLauchlan illustrated his point by a reference to the case of Perthshire, one of the most unfavorable counties for the successful working of the scheme, from its great extent and the thinness of its population. Unpromising as were the conditions, a careful consideration seemed to prove that even in Perthshire the system could be successfully carried out on that rate. In Stirlingshire, which was an average county, 2d. per £ would yield £3,333 on the assessable rental (exclusive of the town of Stirling), and the estimate of the annual expenditure left £1,013 available annually for the purchase of new books. In conclusion, Mr. MacLauchlan remarked that if the scheme he had sketched out were admitted to be practicable, there never was a more opportune time than the present for carrying it out.

Discussion having been invited on the two papers,

Professor MacGregor (Edinburgh) said he would be glad to see libraries established in every parish in Scotland. He had once applied to the congregation of which he was minister for a library of 100 volumes, and he had got some 400 volumes. The first 100 he sent to one Highland parish, and when they had been read he sent them on another

supply, while the first supply was passed on to another parish, and so on. He thought such a system would find favor with the association. Instead of a large central library in a county, he suggested that they should have a number of local libraries in every parish.

Mr. Macfie (of Dreghorn) said that while they were unanimous in wishing to see the scheme proposed by Mr. MacLauchlan carried out, if it could be done, they had to face certain doubts. Would not there be sensationalistic books, or impure books, or even scientific books for which the public were not prepared? In such cases, who were to be the administrators of the library for the selection of the books? Mr. Macfie spoke favorably of the lending library system.

Mr. Bullen (British Museum) expressed surprise that in this great city of Edinburgh there was no free public library. He was astonished at the manner in which the several motions in reference to such a library had been met. He thought the Advocates' Library ought to be a free public library, not in the same sense, perhaps, as the free libraries of other towns. He would not have the advocates lending out their books, but he should say that every one—Scotchman or Englishman—ought to be admitted to read in the library. He founded that claim principally on the fact that it enjoyed, along with four other public libraries, the privilege of receiving books under the Copyright Act. Why should publishers be mulcted in their volumes? Why should Mr. Blackwood or anybody else have to give a copy of each of his books as a public benefaction when these books were not made public? All those libraries that were privileged to receive books under the Copyright Act ought to admit the public to see such books. He would not trench on the privileges of the advocates themselves. Let the library remain the property of the advocates. He did not even wish that the Signet Library should be made public, because they did not receive copyright books; but he believed the Signet Library was now as much public as the Advocates' Library. What he considered to be reasonable would be that there should be a free lending library founded by the rates, and that the Advocates' Library should be made free to the public at the same time for reference purposes. He thought Mr. MacLauchlan's paper was exceedingly valuable with reference to the foundation of county libraries. He believed, however, he was wrong about the 2d. rate. That was rather too high. He did not think anybody would agree to increase the rate by 1d., either for towns or counties. They ought to be content with the penny rate, and trust to local support for anything needed beyond that. It was

a glorious thing to know that such a library as the Mitchell Library had been founded in Glasgow for the use of the population.

Councillor Clark (Edinburgh) said he supposed why the Free Library Act was not adopted in Edinburgh was because people did not care about paying money for what they thought they did not require. Edinburgh was well supplied with public libraries already. Still, he had no objections to a free library here. One penny per £1 in Edinburgh brought in £6,000, so that he imagined, after the library was started, ½d. in the £1 would do to carry it on efficiently. The question of the Advocates' Library was quite an open one, and something like what had been suggested would probably be carried out by and by. He wished he had the ear of his friend, Mr. Nicholson (who had a motion down on the paper respecting the opening of museums and libraries on Sunday) to tell him that if he wished to do anything to put a stop to the progress of public libraries in Scotland, he could not do it better than by proposing such a motion as he was to bring forward to-morrow. Many of them were quite prepared to face even such difficulties as Mr. Macfie had alluded to, but not such difficulties as would arise if the motion of Mr. Nicholson were carried. It was an unfortunate thing that such a motion should be brought forward at all in Scotland. He was not in favor of going in for any agitation for free libraries if such proposals were to be made respecting them.

Mr. Wright (Plymouth) strongly supported the proposal to utilize the Board Schools for parish libraries.

Professor Seligmann said he had seen this in a German encyclopedia, "that the inclination to read and to scientific studies was in Edinburgh stronger than in all other British towns." If such an inclination existed, and there was no free library, then that perfectly justified the surprise expressed by Mr. Bullen. His view also was, that where a library received copyright books it should be free to the public.

Mr. E. B. Nicholson (London Institution) thought the Cambridge University and Bodleian libraries should also be opened up as free reference libraries. He was satisfied Parliament would not sanction an increase of the library-rate to 2d. Respecting his motion, which had been commented on, he begged to point out the last clause, "though particular local circumstances may sometimes render the present application of this principle useless or undesirable." It was not intended to enforce the principle where it was not wanted.

Professor MacGregor held with Mr. Clark that the motion should not be entertained.

The Chairman pointed out that they were not discussing the motion. It would come up tomorrow (Wednesday).

Professor MacGregor—Very well; you will have to meet us to-morrow; you will see.

Mr. Taylor (Edinburgh) said he represented one of the multitude that made the noisy demonstration against the free library movement in the city. They did not want such a library. They had the Mechanics' Library, with 20,000 to 30,000 volumes, in which all could read for 4d. a week. What they wanted was a suitable place to meet in. His experience was that Edinburgh would be the better for small district libraries of 300 or 400 volumes, rather than a large lending library.

Mr. Cornelius Walford suggested that a solution of the difficulty which existed in the case of such institutions as the Advocates' would be to reserve the old MSS. and books for the use of scholars, and open up the copyright books to the public. In reply to a question which was suggested by a gentleman who had spoken, who was to select the books in free libraries, he had to say that the readers would select the proper books. If any narrow-minded views regarding the selection of books were entertained, more harm would be done than good. The moment they struck a book out of a list because it was bad, they created a demand for it, and did in the most short-sighted manner the very evil they sought to avoid. He suggested that for counties they might have a light library van to perambulate the various districts.

Mr. Plant (Salford) thought county libraries would be utterly unworkable in the present state of society.

Mr. Samuel Neil pointed out that in Wales there were traveling libraries, which were carried on with great success. They were generally in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist congregations.

Mr. MacLauchlan, in reply, said he had no expectation that his scheme would be carried out for several years yet.

At this stage the Lord Provost came in, and was received with applause.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF HISTORY.

Mr. B. Lomax (librarian of the Free Library, Brighton), in a paper on the "Classification of History," gave a somewhat amusing account of the difficulties a young librarian experienced in attempting to classify such works in a miscellaneous collection. He suggested that in small libraries respect might be had with advantage both to a horizontal and perpendicular arrangement of books on shelves. If, for instance, each of a series of narrow, upright cases represented different countries, the upper shelves of each might contain

its poetry, the next its novels, the third its geography, etc.; they should then have a classified line of poetry, novels, and geography.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Professor Dickson, Glasgow, gave a description of the work he had been engaged on in connection with the Glasgow University Library. He said that his plan was to print the titles of the books on one side of a sheet of paper, and make up a catalogue to a certain extent alphabetically. He kept a sheet of these titles, and proceeded to make up a special catalogue, but not upon any *a priori* system of definition of human knowledge. He took a bundle of titles as they came in as a basis, and proceeded with the work of creating new branches and divisions as he went along, and as often as they were required. His second principle was not to attempt anything like a particular classification. Those he could not classify at the time he simply laid aside, in the hope that some time or other a portion would gravitate into some particular department. There were others, however, which remained and would remain irreconcilable to the end of the chapter. The Professor showed one of the volumes of the catalogue which he had brought with him for the inspection of the members. He remarked that the other day he came across a book entitled "Theoria"—a title which gave no indication whatever to what might be the contents of the book. He remarked that authors, when selecting piquant and interesting titles for their works, did not take into account the librarian, for it was impossible that a librarian could read every book so as to know what it was about. Authors should so choose their titles that the character of the book might be seen at a glance. Another volume he came across was titled "What put my Pipe Out?" and whether it was a literal or metaphorical pipe he was unable to say.

Mr. Bullen—And how did you classify "Theoria?"

Professor Dickson—I did not classify it. I laid it aside.

Mr. Nicholson said one of their novelists had just published a three-volume work with a title more like a tract than a novel, which might puzzle future librarians, "Just as I Am."

Professor Dickson—Then there is Mr. Ruskin's "Sheep Folds," which is rather suggestive of agriculture than otherwise.

The subject then dropped, and the meeting thereafter adjourned.

VISITS TO LIBRARIES.

The members afterward proceeded to visit the Advocates', the Signet, and the New College

Libraries. After inspecting several of the curiosities of the Advocates' Library, which was the first to be visited,

Mr. T. T. Clark, the keeper, in the course of a brief account of the library, mentioned that the visit of the Association was on the bi-centenary of the existence of the library. In 1680, when a committee was appointed by the Faculty to report how best their stock could be improved, they reported that if the advocates would pay their fees there would be £4,000 or £5,000 available, and the committee recommended that that sum should be employed in buying the best law books which could be got, so as to form the nucleus of a library. But it was not till Sir George Mackenzie was appointed Dean that the real existence of the library commenced. In 1686 the first curator was appointed. The first catalogue of the books was begun in 1686, but the earliest one they now had was dated 1692. The year 1700 witnessed the first calamity to the library in the way of fire, but there was no accurate record of what books were destroyed at that time. He might mention that the present catalogue of their books was perhaps the largest private catalogue in this country. Every facility was given to strangers for consulting books, but he hoped the time would come when the library, by the aid of the Government, would become a national consulting library, where any one would be at liberty to consult the books, on conforming with certain regulations.

At the Signet Library, Mr. T. G. Law, the librarian, said the origin of the Signet Library dated from 1755, when the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet set aside certain funds for the purchase of law books. In 1778 they began to collect the best editions of books in other departments of literature, with a view to forming a general library. A brief catalogue or rough list of the books, printed in 1792, 8vo., showed that the library then contained about 3,400 volumes. This was followed by an elaborate classified catalogue, compiled by Mr. George Sandy, W. S., clerk of the Bank of Scotland, a well-known Edinburgh character, who was then librarian. Mr. Sandy was succeeded by Mr. Macvey Napier, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, and also of the seventh edition of the "Cyclopaedia Britannica." It was during the period of his librarianship (1805-1837) that the library received its richest increase. To provide accommodation for the rapidly growing collection, the upper hall was purchased from the Faculty of Advocates. The famous bibliographer, Dibdin, who visited the library in 1838, describes in characteristic style, in his "Northern Tour," the impression made upon him by what he calls this "paradise of books" on

his entrance into the upper room from the Advocates' Library, and likens it "to the purple light of Virgil's Elysian fields after the combined darkness and narrow limits from which we have just emerged," and writes in raptures of the "goodly and gorgeous tomes" with which it was replenished. George IV., on his visit to the city in 1822, was apparently as much delighted with the beauty of the room. Dibdin was informed by David Laing, who had at that time recently entered upon his office as successor to Macvey Napier, that the library numbered about 40,000 volumes. This estimate was for that time perhaps a little below the mark. There were now 65,800 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and tracts. Besides the large collection of law books, of which a separate catalogue was published in 1856 in an 8vo. volume, by Mr. Ivory, W. S. (one of the curators), the library contains a very fair collection of the ancient classics, the standard works of general literature—foreign as well as English—and the chief historical and antiquarian collections, such as those of Muratori, Montfaucon, D'Achery, Gronovius, Ugolini, and the Bollandists, etc. The arts and sciences, galleries of paintings, and transactions of learned societies are well represented. The library is perhaps more especially rich in county histories, and works relating to British antiquities and topography. The object of the Society of Writers has been rather to collect a useful library of general reference and standard literature, than to accumulate bibliographical curiosities and rarities; nevertheless their collection can boast of many fine specimens of fifteenth century printing, and valuable editions and scarce tracts (some of which are exhibited on the tables in the room). The upper hall (which formerly belonged to the Advocates) is 142 feet long and 42 feet wide, and is enriched by life-size paintings, executed by Stothard, representing Apollo and the Muses, the celebrated historians, poets, and mathematicians. The hall on the ground floor is used as the reading-room, and is devoted to law books and works on British history. There are adjoining to this hall and in the basement seven other apartments, more or less appropriated to special subjects, one of which, occupied by the principal librarian, contains some of the more precious treasures of the library.

At the New College Library the members were received by Professor Duns, who apologized for the absence of Principal Rainy. Professor Duns said the New College Library was the youngest they would be called upon to inspect in Scotland. It only began in 1843, but they had now between 30,000 and 40,000 volumes. These comprised works in patristic theology, ecclesiastical history, and systematic theology. Other branches were

comparatively well represented, but they had still a good many wants in the direction of philosophy and science. The library was very much indebted to private individuals. They had got more of the books than they had bought. In the course of a year or two he believed the library would have a fund of from £8,000 to £10,000.

DINNER TO THE LIBRARIANS.

In the evening the librarians were entertained to dinner by the Local Committee in the Waterloo Hotel, along with a number of leading citizens, representing the bench, the university, the municipality, law, medicine, divinity, literature, and art. The Lord Provost presided, and supporting his lordship at the head of the table were Sir Alexander Grant, Principal of the University; Lord Curriehill, Rev. Dr. Lees, Professor Aeneas J. G. Mackay, Mr. Brodie, R. S. A.; Mr. Mullins (Birmingham), Rev. W. D. Macray (late of the Bodleian Library), Mr. Small (Edinburgh University), Mr. Adam Black (publisher, Edinburgh), Mr. Harrison (London Library), Mr. Skinner, W. S., Town Clerk, and Mr. Bullen (British Museum). The croupiers were Treasurer Harrison (who was supported by Dr. Ross, of the Royal High School, and Mr. Walford, barrister-at-law, London), and Mr. Blair, advocate (who was supported by Mr. T. R. Buchanan, barrister-at-law); Dr. Haldane (President of the Royal College of Physicians), Mr. W. P. Courtney (London), Mr. Nicholson (London Institution). Among the general company were Professor Dickson (Glasgow), Dr. James Donaldson (Royal High School), Rev. Dr. Cazenove, Councillor Clark, Messrs. Anderson (of Oliphant & Co.), Professor Archer (director of the Museum of Science and Art), Mr. Law (Signet Library), Mr. Black (S. S. C. Library), Mr. Buchan (Meteorological Society), Dr. W. W. Hunter, late of Madras; Mr. T. B. Johnston (of W. & A. K. Johnston), etc.

The Lord Provost, after dinner, gave the loyal toast, remarking, in regard to the Prince of Wales, that it would be difficult to follow so good a sovereign as Queen Victoria, but he believed His Royal Highness would prove a constitutional monarch, and, siding with no party, would uphold the weal of the State. The toast was heartily responded to.

His Lordship then gave "The Library Association of the United Kingdom," in proposing which he said: The first thing I have to do is to give the Association a most cordial welcome to Edinburgh. The meeting of this week, as we know, is the third yearly one which has been held since the formation of the Association, and nothing is more suitable than that an early visit should have been

paid to this city. Here are most valuable libraries, one of which is entitled to a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom, and those of you who are visitors for the first time will find much to interest you in them. Then Edinburgh has a brilliant literary history, and of the books which have been issued from its press, some have gone over the whole world, been translated into almost every language, and sold in millions. At the present time the printing and publishing trade which is carried on is larger, London alone excepted, than in any other town in the kingdom. As I said, then, it has been well arranged that the Association should have paid an early visit to this city, and I trust the meeting will not only be a successful one, but that all who are connected with it will enjoy themselves to the full. To those of you who are not members of the Association, I may state that it owes its origin to the great enthusiasm for libraries which in recent years has sprung up in the United States of America, where there are not less than 3600 public libraries, containing 300 volumes and upward. Conferences of librarians were held in New York and Philadelphia, and it was then suggested that there should be one in London, which was accordingly held in 1877, and representatives were present from various countries in Europe, from Melbourne, and from the United States. A Library Association was then formed "to unite all persons engaged or interested in library work, for the purpose of promoting the best possible administration of existing libraries, and the formation of new ones where desirable, and the encouragement of bibliographical research." The first meeting was held at Oxford in 1878, the second at Manchester in 1879, and the third is now being held in this city. At the meetings which have already taken place every point of library economy has received more or less attention, and there has also been a thorough ventilation of the question of printing the Catalogue of the British Museum, which has resulted in the arrangement to print a catalogue of the English books in that enormous collection from the date of the invention of printing down to 1640. Various schemes have been proposed for the publication of a general catalogue of English literature, which are still under consideration. Perhaps the most important object of the Association is the extension of the adoption and working of the Free Libraries Act; and the Metropolitan Free Libraries' Committee has been actively engaged in promoting the adoption of the Act in London. Another and not less important object is to create as high a professional standard among librarians as possible, and to initiate a thorough criticism of the best methods in every branch of

librarianship. The society had the names of 240 members on its roll on September 10th last; of these 208 are actively engaged in library administration as librarians or members of library committees; and the number of libraries represented by the members is 140. I am sure all of us wish continued prosperity to the Association, and that you will have much pleasure in drinking this toast.

Mr. Mullins, in acknowledging the toast, said that some of them had feared that, coming, as they did, after the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the Church Congress, with the Social Science Congress now imminent, human endurance might be tried to its utmost limit, and that the Library Association should be voted one too many. But the very hearty reception they had received had reassured them, and they felt that they might believe they had a right to live and had a work to do. He thought they might claim to have shown some evidence of life already. There was science in producing from disorder and chaos method and beauty. That was one of the special objects of the Library Association. There had been hidden away in the dark, in country houses, cathedrals, and church libraries, treasures of literature. Already the action of the Library Association had resulted in awakening the somewhat sleepy custodians of these treasures, resulting in their being brought to light, usefulness, and beauty. They had also shaken the cobwebs, not only of the libraries of this country, but of France, Germany, and Italy. The work of the Association was not yet done. They believed they had a work in the future. The scholars of the country owed them something, and the Association claimed the sympathy and help of them in the prosecution of their work. They claimed, also, the sympathy of authors. The promotion of free libraries, the extension of reading, and the taste cultivated by these libraries had doubled the issue of books in the present day as compared with the past. The Association further claimed that they were assisting in the extension of the treasures and delights of literature to the men who, in the past, had been hindered from using those treasures—the men who had sat in the darkness of the *Police News* and the "penny horrors" circulated in their neighborhood.

Mr. Harrison proposed "The Literary Institutions and Libraries of Edinburgh."

Principal Sir Alexander Grant replied, and after a humorous reference to the historical contrast presented by the present literary invasion and the less peaceful raids of the olden times, said it was a remarkable fact that all the educational institutions in Edinburgh dated since the Reformation,

though the High School might trace an affiliation before that period. But the University of Edinburgh was the child of the Reformation, and it began its career, the smallest of all universities, with an attendance of thirty students and no endowments, and a most meager establishment in every way. Now it had risen to be the largest university in the United Kingdom, with about 3,000 students, greater than Oxford, and, he believed, greater than Cambridge. With regard to other institutions, immense things had been done in the last fifty years for education within the city. There was Fettes College, equal to the best public schools in England, the High School, and the Academy—two high schools giving the highest classical teaching, which he did not know could be paralleled in England. In addition to that, there were the great middle-class schools founded by the Merchant Company, and the free primary schools of this town, all of which, he trusted, were working for a good end. Speaking of libraries, he remarked that other libraries might have rarer manuscripts and books, but for an ordinary reader there was no place more fortunately situated than Edinburgh.

Professor Mackay gave "The Printing and Publishing Trade of Edinburgh," reviewing, in an interesting speech, the honored history of the trade since it entered Scotland forty years after the invention of printing, its luxuriant growth, the faithfulness of her printers and publishers to the town at a time when there was a general tendency to migrate southward, and the remarkable public spirit and enterprise of many well-known names connected with the trade for generations.

Mr. Adam Black (of Messrs. A. & C. Black) replied. Lord Curriehill proposed the chairman's health, and the Lord Provost briefly acknowledged the compliment. The proceedings, which were pleasantly varied and enlivened throughout the evening, were brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

Third Sitting.

The Committee on Title-entries met at 9 A. M., and the business of the meeting was resumed at 10 A. M., when Mr. J. Small, V. P., took the chair, and called upon Mr. J. D. Mullins to read his paper, entitled :

THE LIBRARIAN AND HIS WORK.

Mr. Mullins said that the duty of the librarian might be divided under three heads—financial, administrative, and literary. The librarian should

know the sources of income, and how far these were likely to be depended upon. It was from the permanent officials that the committees having the management of libraries had a right to expect correct information on the financial source at their command. Another matter of great importance was as to how the money should be spent; what amount should be allowed for the purchase of new books, and to manage that properly required great business capacity. A librarian must also have a clear head and a firm hand, or else things would get into confusion. Library buildings, he contended, should not be erected without consulting the librarian. His technical knowledge and judgment would be of great assistance to the architect in utilizing every inch of space. A librarian, of course, was not a barbarian, destitute of any idea of beauty; but he wished to obtain beauty without sacrificing the main purpose for which the building was erected—viz., the safety and accommodation of books and readers. Referring to the public who used the free libraries, he said the public, as a rule, was a very grateful public. Nothing in the history of free libraries was more wonderful than the easy, pleasant way in which they were used by all classes, without discord or collision. Men who could be very rough out-of-doors seemed to be under a silent, solemn covenant to be as good as anybody else when they got into the news-room or library. They might have to insist upon silence and upon personal cleanliness, perhaps, at starting, but do so with good temper and good feeling, and the men would meet them in the same way. In the protection of the books from damage and the charging of fines for undue detention, he had found them most reasonable. Let them once feel that they would hear what they had to say in the matter in dispute, and that they only wished the "fair thing," and they got all they wanted, and made a friend besides. Of course they never lost their temper, even if they should run remarkably short. The librarian was usually one of the best respected and the most popular men in the town. What should he say about the library "bore"—the man who apparently had nothing to do, and thought the library was the best place to do it in. He came in at all times of the day, and, reposing on the counter, he absorbed a whole assistant in vapid gossip about the weather, his health, his friends, his expectations, and an advertisement in the *Times*, somewhere during the last forty years, which he wished some one to find for him. After wasting the morning in twaddling indefinitely to one or the other, he made an effort, and either settled down to the last number of *Vanity Fair*, or went out to lunch. Should he say anything about the clergyman or

minister who indignantly objected to the rules and formulæ, which other people did not mind at all, for statistical purposes?—and statistics had been of unusual value in helping forward the free library movement—for statistical purposes they asked in the printed form the borrower to oblige with his name, age, and profession. Now, no one would think of pressing a lady for her age; but why was it that the clergyman was so angry at being asked his age, etc.? Why was he so generally superior to rule or law? He should be glad to have the experience of other librarians on this matter. He had the greatest respect for the ministers of religion, and only mentioned this fact in gratitude for the many wholesome reproofs they had given him. Why were they so tender on those points, and why were they so refractory while others so patiently submitted?

Mr. Bullen thought it unnecessary to ask the ages of the readers at the libraries. In the British Museum they simply asked persons to state that they were over twenty-one, and that requirement appeared to the directors sufficient.

Mr. Samuel Timmins (Birmingham) said that by the system adopted in Birmingham they obtained much interesting information regarding the visitors. For instance, they had found that a large majority of their readers were in their teens, and they were able to see how many in different lines of life availed themselves of the facilities for reading and reference.

Mr. Plant pointed out that in many cases the librarian had no control whatever over the finances, and was often not consulted—sometimes not appointed—when a library building was being erected; and where there were committees they had not even a say in the selection of books.

Mr. Cowell said that the architect of the recently erected free library at Liverpool met him very courteously, and even went the length of saying that in the matter of the arrangements for the books he was at his service. Then again, in the choice of books, a librarian had a good deal of influence for good in looking out suitable books at the proper prices, and recommending them to the committees for purchase.

The Rev. Mr. Macray (Oxford) asked what proportion the readers under twenty-one bore to the total number of the readers of fiction.

Mr. Mullins said he could not answer that question. They had in their library a juvenile section, and nothing was more remarkable than the transition of those young readers from fiction to more solid reading.

Mr. Plant was of opinion that Mr. Mullins greatly overrated the position of the librarian, for the librarian was only the servant of a committee,

and, so far as he knew, did not possess the power which Mr. Mullins seemed to invest him with.

Professor Seligmann remarked that the Pope sometimes called himself the servant of servants—but that did not mean very much. He was of opinion that a librarian might do a good deal in the way of assisting a committee, and by his business tact save a good deal of money.

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.

Mr. Harrison moved on behalf of Mr. H. R. Tedder, whose unavoidable absence called forth many expressions of regret :

"That it is desirable that the Council of this Association should consider how library assistants may best be aided in their training in the general principles of their profession."

Mr. Harrison had no plan to suggest, but he had no doubt the committee would receive suggestions on a subject of great importance. It was mooted once before that apprentices might be taken in libraries, and trained from the ages of thirteen or fourteen. It had been his experience that these turned out useful assistants afterward. He had had young men with him from that early age, and several of them had become managers of libraries in different parts of the country.

Mr. C. Walford thought the discussion important, as the real object of the Association was to promote the efficiency of assistants through the efficiency of librarians.

Mr. Nicholson said he hoped their scheme would cover cases of those who wished to become library assistants. He assured them that there were many people who would like to become librarians, but who had found out that the profession of a librarian was one which required some previous training. He had had two applications from two graduates of Oxford to be allowed to work in his library in order to obtain practical experience.

Mr. J. K. Waite (Bolton) said that in his town they had regularly apprenticed boys in the library, and with very good results.

It was stated that in Liverpool and Plymouth the same system had been pursued.

Mr. S. Neil said it was very desirable that the Council should draw up a statement of the studies with which young librarians or persons proposing to become librarians should be acquainted; and secondly, should institute a preliminary examination in those subjects, and grant certificates, which would be of use to them in applying for employment as librarians.

Mr. Nicholson said he knew Mr. Tedder had such a suggestion in view.

The Secretary said the question of the training

of librarians' assistants was intimately connected with the amount of salary paid them; and unless burgesses and library committees were more liberal, they could not expect to get a large amount of education in return. A knowledge of the classification of the sciences would be of great importance to young librarians. No doubt that sounded somewhat formidable, but really no schoolboy of 14 or 16 should leave school without having some idea of the relation of the great branches of learning to each other, and if they had that, they would at once get rid of an enormous number of difficulties which troubled many librarians.

Mr. Plant remarked that it was all very nice to speak of teaching library assistants logic, and mathematics, and science, but when were they to learn it? He knew that in some free libraries the assistants and boys worked from nine in the morning to nine at night. The tender-hearted committees allowed them an afternoon a week, and paid them the enormous salary of 6s. a week and upward. Where, under these circumstances, was there time for giving boys a systematic course of education? There was no class in the community so badly treated by the public as the librarians. They never seemed to have the slightest consideration for the librarians' leisure hour.

Mr. Harrison said Mr. Plant was always giving them valuable information. He put in the shadows with wonderful effect, and they could not but profit by what he said. But he thought they all felt that it was their object to get rid of those very things. They wished to make committees and councils more humane and more reasonable; that their tenderness of heart might not extend from nine to nine. By working in the lines of the resolution submitted to them, they should be able to raise the status of the accomplished librarian, and enable the younger ones to attain a higher level.

Professor Macgregor said he did not think they could train librarians. They must be born librarians.

Mr. T. G. Law (Signet Library) said there could be no motion brought before them of more importance, for the fact was the whole future of the Association seemed to turn on this training of future librarians. He had listened with much interest to what had been said about the management of public libraries. It was not creditable that any librarians should have those horrible hours and that slavish life which had been described. If they had not some amount of education before they started, it was certain that, with such hours, they had little chance of acquiring it

afterward. But there were a number of their chief libraries where the hours were comparatively short. In his own library they were from 10 to 4 part of the year, and from 10 to 3 for the other part, with a half-holiday on Saturday. Here, then, was an immense amount of leisure possessed by young men, intelligent, industrious, and interested in their profession. He thought it was very important that rules should be drawn up and suggestions made by which their assistants would be able to educate themselves. Something should be told them what languages and other branches of study were most important for them to know as librarians. Chief librarians should lay themselves out to do all in their power to help assistants in their studies.

Mr. I. T. Clark (Advocates' Library) said he had been very much astonished at what the librarians of the free public libraries had told them as regards the work and hours, not of their assistants only, but of those called boys. Now the boys in the Advocates' Library worked from nine to four one part of the year, and from nine till three the other; they had at least a fortnight's holiday in the summer time, and several shut days throughout the year; and in his opinion those boys were kept long enough at work. He could not refrain from expressing his astonishment to hear from Mr. Plant that such things could exist as boys kept in rooms—with an atmosphere such as they knew existed in rooms where books were stored—from nine in the morning until nine at night. He did not think it would be to the credit of the Association unless they insisted upon boys and assistants getting time to educate themselves. The first necessity was that the hours they served in these public libraries should be shortened. In selecting boys, he only chose those who had made up their mind to educate themselves by attending such schools as the School of Arts in this city. He had cases of boys who had done that, and the progress they had made was something wonderful.

Mr. F. T. Barret (Glasgow) said the average hours of the librarians in the Mitchell Library amounted to fifty hours per week.

The resolution was then unanimously carried.

As at this stage Mr. Small desired to leave, Mr. J. D. Mullins took the chair for the remainder of the sitting.

OPENING OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS ON SUNDAY.

On Mr. E. B. Nicholson rising to move his motion with reference to the opening of museums and libraries on Sunday:

The chairman said he had received a notice of

motion which might render a discussion of the question unnecessary. Perhaps it would be as well if Mr. Nicholson would move his motion and withhold his speech until he heard whether the Association wished the subject discussed. But if Mr. Nicholson insisted upon speaking, the Association would have great difficulty in preventing other members answering his arguments.

Mr. Bullen objected to any pressure being put upon Mr. Nicholson. He was fully entitled to make any remarks he thought proper.

Mr. Nicholson said his speech would be simply one of explanation. He had no intention of encumbering his speech with any arguments on the subject.

Mr. Welch (Guildhall Lib.) considered that the motion he had given notice of should have priority.

The Chairman said there could not be a doubt that Mr. Nicholson's motion had priority.

Mr. Welch said his amendment was simply that the Association should pass to the next business on the paper. If he was not allowed to move that before Mr. Nicholson spoke, his amendment would fall to the ground.

The Secretary suggested that Mr. Welch was not entitled to make any such amendment prior to the motion of which notice had been given. The proper way would be to move the previous question after Mr. Nicholson had proposed his motion.

Professor Dickson said it was perfectly clear that if Mr. Nicholson proposed his motion he was entitled to speak to it. Those who did not agree with the motion could support a negative proposition.

Mr. Nicholson then moved the following motion:

That this Association is in favor of the general principle of opening public libraries, museums, and other galleries for some part at least of every Sunday, though particular local circumstances may sometimes render the present application of this principle useless or undesirable.

The subject of Sunday opening, he said, was put upon the programme of the Association in 1877. Several speeches were made regarding it by English and American librarians. All spoke in favor of Sunday opening, but some thought that a vote on the subject might prejudice the cause of free libraries. In the summer of last year there was a good deal of stir, at any rate in London, on this question, when it was before the House of Lords. Under these circumstances, it was thought it would be of great benefit to the cause of Sunday opening if a favorable expression of opinion was obtained from that Association. A motion on the subject was introduced at the Manchester meeting, but an amendment was also proposed, which, how-

ever, did not oppose the Sunday opening on the question of principle. The amendment at the Manchester meeting declared it was not expedient that the Association should pass any opinion on the subject. Neither the amendment nor the motion was put to the vote. Mr. Axon was satisfied with the discussion, and he withdrew his motion in deference to the objection of a few gentlemen. Under these circumstances he had brought forward his present motion. One of the objections raised at Manchester was that it was inconsistent with the modesty of the Association to dictate to library committees. The motion at the Manchester meeting said the "Association earnestly urged," etc. The Association, he thought, had a perfect right to urge, but at the same time it would be observed that in this year's motion the Association was only asked to express its opinion in favor of certain principles. It was said it was not their place to discuss this subject. He asked whose place was it—(a voice, "The Town Council's")—if it were not those who knew the practical effect of such a proceeding as the Sunday opening was likely to have upon the readers outside and the librarian inside? It must also be remembered that this motion had reference only to public libraries. It had been suggested that if a librarian gave a vote on this question, it might be obnoxious to certain members of his committee, and that he might even be called to account and reprimanded. He could hardly think that probable. He explained that by the phrase "local circumstances" in his motion, he meant where libraries could not be kept open without depriving the librarian of the opportunities he might justly claim for attending public worship; or if they could not be opened without imposing extra work on the librarian. His third "local circumstances" was where there was no reasonable proportion of the population of the town desiring such opening on the Sunday. All these were included in the local circumstances alluded to in his motion. He was not proposing in his resolution that the government should pass any bill upon the subject, but that the Association should say, for the guidance of committees hesitating whether they should open their libraries or not, that in the opinion of the members of the Library Association such opening would be a good thing, where the local circumstances were favorable. He did not propose to argue the religious or social aspect of the question, and he would have followed that course in whatever town he had been speaking. Men were not likely to be convinced by any arguments used in debate, as they must have thought the subject out for themselves. He hoped the Association would allow a definite answer to be given on this subject, either in one way or another.

Mr. W. E. A. Axon formally seconded the motion.

Mr. Welch said he had prepared his amendment out of no desire to slight Mr. Nicholson. He maintained that this subject of opening libraries and museums on Sundays was damaging to the interests of the Association. His amendment was simply—"That this meeting do now pass to the consideration of Mr. Marshall's paper." The best interests of the Association, he thought, would be served by passing over this subject. It was so distasteful to so many members that they would sooner be disconnected with that Association than have this motion adopted. But in addition to that, the subject, he thought, did not come under the objects and scope of the Association. The motion having been brought forward previously and withdrawn, he considered it unfortunate that it should be brought forward again.

The Rev. W. D. Macray seconded the amendment. The opening of libraries and museums on Sundays appeared to be a question which did not come within the business of the Association. It involved the religious question, and even trenched upon a subject which was involved in politics. The Association, he thought, in these circumstances, would do well to pass over this question without expressing an opinion either on one side or the other. On a division, 38 voted for the amendment, as against 8 for the motion. The meeting therefore passed to the next business.

PRESS AND SHELF NOTATION.

Mr. James Marshall, assistant librarian in the Advocates' Library, read a paper entitled "An Improved System of Press and Shelf Notation." There being no discussion on the paper, which offered no features of special interest, the members adjourned for luncheon at half-past twelve.

Fourth Sitting.

The members re-assembled at 1:15, when Mr. Mullins took the chair, and called upon Mr. Leonard Wheatley (of Messrs. Williams & Norgate, Edinburgh) to read his paper on

ASSYRIAN LIBRARIES.

The subject, said Mr. Wheatley, was suggested to him by a little work lately published by M. Menaut on the subject of the libraries of the Kings of Assyria, and he thought it might interest the Association to consider the similarity in some instances, and the contrasts in others, between those libraries and the libraries now. Until recent times, they knew little of the libraries of antiquity. They had heard of the existence of libraries in Egypt, one of which

was 1,400 years B. C., and others in Rome. They had all heard of the library of Alexandria, with its precious MSS., destroyed through the bigoted ignorance of the Mussulmans for the purpose of heating the baths. But now, thanks to the labors of Assyriologists, the contents of three libraries, whose books could not be burned, as they consisted not of papyrus, parchment, or paper, but of bricks made of clay, and after being stamped, or, as it were, printed with a kind of stylus, were baked, which has thus enabled them to stand the ravages of time, and yield up so many centuries afterward complete information regarding the knowledge in the seventh century B. C. Three libraries had been unearthed by Booth, Layard, and others, which belonged to King Senacherib, Esar-haddon, and Assurbanipal. This last king, whose library he proposed more especially to consider, had been by some considered to be the Sardanapalus of the Greeks, but their characters were totally different, as Assurbanipal appeared to have been a great king and mighty conqueror. The principal or state apartments of the palace were on the ground floor. The library, however, must have been above, as the books or tablets had evidently fallen from some height, as many were broken by the fall. They lay in a large heap of the extent of about 100 cubic yards, and it was probable that the library consisted of about 10,000 vols. or tablets, or, as M. Menaut calculated, equal to about 500 of our volumes of 500 quarto pages. They were on various subjects, such as theology, history, natural science, mathematics, astronomy or astrology, grammar, and elementary treatises on the art of writing and speaking. That last subject had, in the hands of M. Lenormant, brought to their knowledge a language previously unknown, to which he gave the name of Accadian, but which Oppert and Menaut named Sumerian. This language was spoken by a nation living many hundred years previously, whose alphabet the Assyrians adopted. The singular point was that there were apparently two languages and two peoples, one Turanian and the other Semitic. It was the Turanian people to whom the credit of inventing the cuneiform alphabet was due, but they were eventually conquered by their Semitic contemporaries, who seemed to have appropriated their alphabet, which alphabet was used by the Babylonians and by the Medes and Persians, and was by some supposed to have been adopted by the Chinese. The Accads must have been a kind of Tartar Highlanders, and their language had been learned by the Assyrians like as Latin was by us—grammars, syllabaries, dictionaries, etc., were found among the books of the royal library. Many of the works were translated into Assyrian from the Accadian,

and bore at the end an inscription such as the following: "Like to its original written and translated, Palace of Assurbanipal, King of Assyria." Some of the works were of considerable size, extending over several tablets, one being in 16 vols. As in old books, they found the word which was to form the first of one page printed at the foot of the preceding page, so in Assyrian works the last word of one tablet was repeated as the first word of the next. The works were catalogued, and a librarian looked after the books. How the books were arranged on the shelves they could not say, and difficulties must have been experienced in their arrangements, as the tablets were not all of the same shape. From the contents of the library, one would imagine that the duties of the librarian were more than merely to look after the works, and perhaps to write and translate for the library. That the libraries were public they found from the following inscription, which was appended to one of the treatises of a grammatical encyclopaedia: "Palace of Assurbanipal, King of the World, King of Assyria, to whom the god Nebo and the goddess Tashnun (goddess of wisdom) have given ears to hear and eyes to see what is the foundation of government. They have revealed to the kings, my predecessors, this cuneiform writing, the manifestation of the god Nebo, the god of supreme intelligence. I have written on tablets, I have placed it in my palace for the instruction of my subjects."

Discussion was invited, but no one responded, whereupon a member remarked that they were not unwilling to discuss the paper, but were not able.

The Chairman said some wicked person had suggested that it was from the Eastern form of book whence had come the phrase used to thank any one who gave valuable information—"You are a brick."

SCANDINAVIAN LIBRARIES.

Mr. Gilbert Goudie (Edinburgh) contributed a paper on the "Great Libraries of Scandinavia," some of which he had recently visited. It was not to be expected, he said, that the libraries of the Scandinavian kingdoms would approach in importance to such great bibliographical collections as those, for instance, of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, but their interest was nevertheless great indeed, in respect of their intrinsic value, when they considered the comparative remoteness of the localities from the more recognized centers of intellectual energy in Europe, and the nature of the development of literature and art in the north. The Royal Library of Stockholm, founded about 1540 by Gustavus Vasa, was now lodged in a handsome new building. It was estimated to contain 200,000 books and 8,000 manuscripts.

The most precious volume in the Stockholm collection was the *Codex Aureus*, a superbly written and illuminated MS. of the four Gospels in Latin of the sixth or beginning of the seventh century. It possessed, however, a very special interest to persons speaking the English tongue from the remarkable deed of gift engrossed on its title-leaf in the old South English dialect of the ninth century, whereby it is made over by Duke Aelfred and Werburg, his wife, to Christ Church (*i. e.*, the Cathedral Church) of Canterbury, for the eternal health of the souls of the donors. They having rescued it from a heathen war troop, prescribe that "no one shall dare to give or part these holy gospels from the Church so long as baptism may there abide." How it came to be removed from its sanctuary and when, would probably never be known. It was found in the city of Mantua, and bought and presented to this library in 1690. The University Library of Upsala had a collection of 200,000 books and 7,000 MSS. Here was lodged the *Codex Argenteus* or Mæso Gothic gospels of Bishop Ulphilas of the fourth century, perhaps the most precious MS. in the world. It was the sole preserved fountain-head of the Gothic language, to which the languages of almost all northern Europe had more or less close affinity. The libraries of Upsala and Stockholm are maintained by annual grants from the State. The University Library of Christiania, founded in 1811, is estimated to contain 250,000 printed books. Its most valuable curiosities are a mass of mythological and historical compositions produced almost exclusively in Iceland in the middle ages. There is, besides this metropolitan collection, a library of about 50,000 volumes at Throndjen, a wonderful collection for a place situated as far north as the latitude of Iceland. The Royal Library of Copenhagen is a magnificent collection, consisting of 600,000 books and 30,000 MSS. It originated in the sixteenth century. The books were not only for consultation, but were lent to approved readers. The University Library of Copenhagen has 200,000 volumes, and is especially rich in old Scandinavian MSS. These two libraries have the privilege of a copy of every work printed in the kingdom. In looking at those libraries it struck one that, notwithstanding our vastly greater public resources in this country, our government devoted much less attention to the development of literary institutions, such as public libraries, than did the less opulent nations on the Continent. These latter seemed to act upon the principle of rearing and encouraging the best and most scholarly men to take the charge professionally of such institutions. Lady librarians he found in Sweden. That was a con-

cession to the claims of women's rights which might be beneficial. It was, at any rate, economical. Considering the extent and population and resources of the three kingdoms to which he had adverted, it must be allowed that their great book collections did them infinite credit.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

Mr. James Gordon (Librarian of the Royal Society's Library) gave a short sketch of the history of the collection under his charge. In consequence, he said, of the limitation of the pursuits and tastes of such of its members as chiefly contributed to its transactions, the Society's library was almost exclusively composed of works relating to science. It contained about 15,300 volumes. The scientific works consisted mainly of the transactions of other societies and institutions, which it received in exchange for its own transactions. As foreign scientific bodies showed a rather flattering anxiety to possess its transactions, the circle of its exchanges was continually widening. For the successful prosecution of these exchanges, the Society were indebted to the zeal of the curator, Mr. A. Buchan. It was only, however, in the transactions of other scientific bodies that the Society's library might be rich. Unfortunately the Society did not purchase special treatises on the several sciences; and though it possessed very valuable works of this kind, these had chiefly been donations from authors. Indeed, the liberality of authors not members of the Society in presenting their own works was in curious contrast with the neglect of their own Fellows to make such presentations. Few Fellows of the Society, though holding high office, thought of presenting their own works to the library. It was to be wished that the Society would pass a resolution requiring every Fellow to present a copy of every work of which he might be the author to the library. As the Society comprehended a large number of individuals distinguished in science and literature in the northern part of the island, such a regulation would lead to the enrichment of the library.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Mr. J. Small gave a short history of the Edinburgh University Library, which, he said, owed its origin to a bequest, in the year 1580, of about three hundred volumes, by Clement Little, advocate. The books were deposited in a gallery belonging to Mr. James Lawson, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, which was a part of the lodging appropriated to the accommodation of the ministers of that city, situated on the spot where the Parliament House now stood. On the death

of Mr. Lawson, in 1584, the Town Council ordered the collection to be removed to the College, and delivered to the care of the first Principal, the distinguished Robert Pollock. That was the commencement of the library, which continued to increase rapidly by donations from those receiving the degree of A. M., and many well-disposed citizens. At the close of the year 1615, the Town Council resolved that a room for a library should be built, and they allotted the sum of 3,000 marks for that and other buildings. The building then erected stood until within a comparatively recent period. The upper part of it contained the library, and the lower the common hall. In 1626 the books were removed from the small apartment which they first occupied to one of the rooms in this building. In 1627 a large donation was made to the library by the well-known poet, William Drummond, of Hawthornden. Up to this time the charge of the library had devolved upon the Principal of the College, but as this was found to be too laborious, it was resolved that a librarian should be appointed, and accordingly, in 1635, Mr. Kenneth Logie was chosen keeper of the library, with an annual salary of 400 marks, and the addition of some occasional perquisites. As much of the success of a library depended upon the labors of the librarian, the University Library could not be said at first to have been fortunate in that respect. During the period from 1635 to 1667, no less than ten different librarians filled the office. The cause of this was the small salary allowed. In the latter year the Town Council appointed Mr. William Henderson, who discharged the duties with diligence and fidelity. The Act of Queen Anne, passed in 1710, which gave the University the right of obtaining a copy of every book published in Britain, added much to the library. In 1825 the present buildings were in course of erection. After tracing the history of the library from that period, Mr. Small said during his incumbency several important accessions had been made to the library. On the whole, while the library of the University of Edinburgh, like those of the other Scottish universities, was quite different in its construction and management from those of the English universities, still it had within it the nucleus of a great library, and it was to be hoped that, on the tide of liberality setting in to keep our universities abreast of the progress of the sciences, the increase and improvement of these useful institutions might not be overlooked.

Professor Macgregor said the real want in Edinburgh was not books but readers. As a rule, the artisan class was too wearied at night to go and study metaphysical works. The best reading for them was good novels—something which would

not strain the brain too much. He did not like the idea of artisans sitting down to study mathematics after a hard day's work.

Mr. Samuel Neil did not think they were in want of readers in Edinburgh; what they greatly wanted was a place in which people could read comfortably. The artisan class required much more than the mere opportunity of getting books; they required guidance as to the books which might most profitably be read by them for their own improvement.

Mr. C. Walford said Mr. Neil had better take care what he was proposing. If they had comfortable places in which the people could read, what was to become of the public houses and beer-shops. But that, he feared, was not to happen at present.

A member said the artisans found enough to read in the daily papers after they came home at night.

The Secretary said these statements were curiously contradicted by the statistics of libraries of Scotland, from which the issue of fictional works was much less than it was in England. In the large towns of England the issue of fiction was about 75 per cent. of the whole, while in Scotland it was not more than 60 per cent., and dropped as low as 50 per cent. It was somewhat difficult in the face of that to maintain that the Scotch artisans were too weary in the evening to read solid books.

Mr. Nicholson remarked that a good deal of fictional reading was circulated in a magazine form. Professor Macgregor said he bought "Macmillan" to read the stories. This brought the proceedings to a close, and the Association adjourned.

In the afternoon, visits were made to the University Library, the Library of the Philosophical Institution, and the Select Subscription Library.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 7.

Fifth Sitting.

The Committee on Title Entries met at 9 A. M., and at 10 A. M. the business of the meeting was resumed, when letters were read from Messrs. Justin Winsor, C. A. Cutter, and S. S. Green. Mr. Bowker then gave an account of the state of affairs with regard to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and declared his belief that in five years such a Journal would be possible, and that unless something were done before that time he would start it then. The Secretary thought that a *LIBRARY JOURNAL* was possible without waiting five years, and gave notice of a motion on the subject.

UTILIZATION OF LIBRARY DUPLICATES.

Mr. Cornelius Walford submitted some suggestions for applying a system of "Clearing to Duplicate Volumes in Public and Private Libraries." In America he believed there was a most efficient mode of dealing with the duplicates—a clearing-house to which the volumes were sent by parties wanting to exchange. He, however, did not think this mode very workable, and it could only be available for the libraries of one town. The method he had to suggest was to fill up slips, in a form which he had prepared, and let them advertise in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* that there were books of a certain class for exchange.

Mr. Bullen said he was convinced a *LIBRARY JOURNAL* would not pay in this country if it did not pay in America. Besides, in the *Publisher's Circular*, they had already a means of exchanging duplicates.

Several other members spoke on the subject of the best means for facilitating the exchange of duplicates.

COPYRIGHT AND LIBRARIES.

Mr. R. A. Macfie (Dreghorn) read a paper on "Copyright in its Relation to the Supply of Books to Libraries and the Public." He showed that though no two people could independently enjoy the land or commodities, a thousand could without mutual interference copy a book. Legislation in the matter hitherto had been of a quite haphazard character. He had no doubt whatever that it would be well for all parties if authors could be paid by the state, or under authority from the state, fixed sums of money. This obviously would require that each book should be valued. Who was to make the estimation? Authors would be unwilling to submit their books for adjudication of this sort to any commissioner or any bench. At present we must not think of that, then. Yet why not, if we could devise some intermediate method of procedure? He submitted that we could. What he proposed was that copyright should continue as at present, except that after a limited number of years, say three, any publisher who was prepared to give sufficient guarantees that he would duly satisfy the author, and supply the public better than the public had been supplied, should have the right to demand authority to republish; the subsequent satisfaction to the author to be a royalty on each copy printed. He presumed that 5 per cent. on the retail price would be a fair rate, provided it were paid in advance. He would allow the postponement of this right to republish in every instance where the original publisher showed that his adventure had not been reasonably successful. Of course, in some cases authors

would not be so lavishly recompensed as some were now; taking the general run of books, he believed it would make little difference to authors. Books of moderate and great popularity would probably benefit by the change; especially would this be the case if international arrangements should result. There was little room to expect that what was called international copyright, such as should embrace the United States, would be attained on any plan less considerate of public requirements. He pointed out that the greater the number of sales the cheaper could any article be produced, including books, and that by turning the power of this Association to account, perhaps even by clubbing together and making their purchases *in cumulo*, librarians might obtain their supplies on the same terms as the greatest houses; this would be no loss to authors, and it would enable librarians to supply their shelves better and more economically.

Mr. John MacLauchlan dissented from Mr. Macfie's proposals as unjust and inexpedient—unjust because he failed to see why an author's right to his property should not be quite as sacred as the right of property in anything else. If they were to carry out such ideas, they would kill the goose that laid the golden eggs, for authors could desist from writing.

Mr. Bowker said that he was a free-trader, and went in for authors' rights, and after coming over from America he was surprised to hear in the old country pleas for government interference, proposals to supplant the private libraries, and to injure the business of the local book-seller, which, to his mind, was a work very similar to that in which the librarian was engaged.

The Secretary thought Mr. Macfie's argument rested on the fallacy that there was no property in ideas. There really was not; the property was really in the form of words in which the idea was conveyed; but he did not see why an author's property in his form of words should not be as sacred as an individual's right to an acre of land.

Mr. Macfie briefly replied to these objections, remarking that at present the government interfered in the matter in a worse form than that which he had suggested.

The Committee then brought up the Cataloguing Rules, as revised by them, and the meeting proceeded to take them into consideration. This discussion was continued until 1 P. M., when the meeting adjourned.

Sixth Sitting.

The discussion of the Rules for Title-entries was resumed at 1:15, and they were amended as far as rule 34. The rules are given below as finally

agreed upon at the meeting. The report of the Committee, which was presented to the Council in August, is as follows :

COMMITTEE ON TITLE-ENTRIES.

The Committee on this subject have carried out the instructions given to them by the Association at Manchester. They have held many meetings during the past year, and have had the advantage of specially conferring with Mr. Bullen and Mr. Garnett, of the British Museum. The rules for title-entries, as presented to the Association last year, have been carefully reconsidered, and many additions have been made. They have dealt with the subject of size-notation, which was committed to them at Manchester, and hope that the solution they have suggested of this troublesome and complicated question may be found satisfactory. They recommend that the rules as now drafted shall be the

CATALOGUING RULES OF THE L. A. U. K.

TITLE.

Exact Transcript. 1. The title is to be an exact transcript from the title-page, neither amended, translated, nor in any way altered, except that mottoes, repetitions, and matter of any kind not essential are to be omitted. Omissions to be indicated by a group of three dots (. . .).

Full. 2. The titles of books especially valuable for antiquity or rarity, may be given in full with the exact punctuation.

Capitals. 3. In English, initial capitals are to be given to proper names of persons and personifications, places, bodies, noted events, and periods ; to adjectives and other words derived from proper names when they have a direct reference to the person, place, etc., from which they are derived ; to the first word of every quoted title of a work ; to titles of honor, when standing instead of a proper name (*e. g.* Earl of Derby, but John Stanley, earl of Derby).

4. In foreign languages, the use of capitals is to follow the local practice.

5. In doubtful cases, capitals are to be avoided.

VOLUMES, SIZE, PLACE, DATE, ETC.

6. Other particulars are to be given after the title in the following order, those printed in *italics* being optional :

(a.) The edition as specified on the title-page.

(b.) The number of volumes, if more than one.

(c.) If there be only one volume, the number of pages to be indicated by giving the last number of each pagination, connecting the

numbers by the sign + ; the same sign added at the end indicating additional unpage'd matter other than advertisements.

(d.) The number of separate illustrations, maps, or portraits.

(e.) The size.

(f.) The place of publication, and the publisher's name, and the place of printing, when different from that of publication.

(g.) The year as given on the title-page, but in Arabic figures. The year of actual publication, if known to be different, being added in square brackets.

LANGUAGE OF TITLE AND IMPRINT.

7. Title and imprint entries are to be, as far as possible, in the language of the title, alterations and additions being inclosed in square brackets.

CONTENTS AND NOTES.

8. Contents of volumes are to be given when expedient, and in smaller type.

9. Notes explanatory or illustrative, or descriptive of bibliographical and other peculiarities, including imperfections, to be subjoined when necessary, and in smaller type.

HEADINGS.

Books are to be entered :

Surnames. 10. Under the surnames of authors, with the forename in brackets, when stated on the title-page, or otherwise certainly known.

Initials. 11. Under the initials of authors' names, when these only are known, the last initial being put first.

Pseudonyms. 12. Under the pseudonym of the writer, except when his real name is known, then a general reference shall be made to it from the pseudonym.

Editors; Collections. 13. Under the catch-titles of collections ; the names of editors of collections ; with cross-references from each separate item, to be at the same time sufficiently catalogued under its own heading.

Official Publications. 14. Under the names of countries, cities, etc., which are responsible for their publication, and in the case of societies, under the name of the society issuing them.

Periodicals. 15. Under the first word, not an article, of the titles of periodicals.

Anonymous books. 16. Under the chief subject-word of the titles of anonymous books, and, where advisable, with a cross-reference under any other noticeable word.

Commentaries; Translators. 17. Commentaries with the text, and translations, are to be entered under the heading of the original work ; but com-

mentaries without the text under the name of the commentator.

Bible. 18. The Bible, or any part of it, in any language, is to be under the word *Bible*, the separate parts classed in the order of the authorized version, polyglots and original texts coming first, followed by English translations; the other versions in alphabet, of the names of languages.

Liturgies. 18. Service and Prayer books used by any church or religious community are to be placed under the head of *Liturgies*, with a sub-head of the church or religious community.

Several authors. 20. Books having more than one author or editor are to be entered under the one first named in the title, with a cross-reference under each of the others.

Translators, Commentators, Editors, Preface Writers. 21. Names of translators, commentators, editors, and preface writers, if they do not occur in the title-page, may be added in square brackets, a cross-reference being made in each case.

Theses. 22. The respondent or defender of an academical thesis is to be considered as the author, unless the work unequivocally appears to be the work of the *præses*.

Trials. 23. Reports of civil actions are to be entered under the name of the party to the suit which stands first on the title-page. Reports of crown criminal proceedings are to be entered under the name of the defendant. Admiralty proceedings relating to vessels are to be entered under the name of the vessel.

Catalogues. 24. Catalogues are to be entered under the name of the institution, or owner of the collection, with a cross reference to the compiler.

Noblemen. 25. Noblemen are to be entered under the title except when the family name is better known, a cross-reference under the family name being made in every case.

Ecclesiastics. 26. Ecclesiastical dignitaries, unless popes or sovereign princes, under their surnames; the highest title to be added, with a cross-reference from the title employed in the book.

Sovereigns, Popes, Princes, Orientals, Friars, Saints. 27. All persons generally known by a forename are to be so entered, the English form being used in the case of sovereigns, popes, ruling princes, oriental writers, friars, and persons canonized.

Married women; change of name. 28. Married women and other persons who have changed their names to be put under the name best known, with a cross-reference from the last authorized name.

Names in full. Latinized. 29. In the heading of titles, the names of authors are to be given in full, and in their vernacular form; authors gen-

erally known under their Latin or Latinized names are to be entered under those names, the vernacular name being added after the first entry, and a cross-reference being made.

Prefixes. 30. English and French surnames beginning with a prefix (except the French *de* and *d'*) are to be recorded under the prefix; in other languages under the word following.

Compound names. 31. English compound surnames are to be entered under the last part of the name: foreign ones under the first part; cross-references being given in all instances.

Several names. 32. When an author has been known by more than one name, reference should be inserted from the name or names not used as headings to the one used.

Societies. 33. A society is to be entered under the first word, not an article, of its corporate name with references from any other name by which it is known, and from the name of the place where its head-quarters are established.

[The rules being only revised to this point, the remainder of them will have to wait until the Cambridge meeting next year.]

SIZE.

34. The following are to be the only denominations of size used: La. f^r ("large folio"), f^s ("folio"), sm. f^r ("small folio"), ln. 4^r ("large quarto"), 4^s ("quarto"), sm. 4^r ("small quarto"), la. 8^r ("large octavo"), 8^s ("octavo"), sm. 8^r ("small octavo"), 12^r ("duodecimo"), 18^r ("decimo-octavo"), and m^r ("minimo"), with the addition for unusual size of sq. ("square"), nar. ("narrow"), ob. ("oblong").

Measurements of size. 35. The following are to be the superior limits in height for each size, the inferior limit of each size being the superior limit of the size below it:

la.	f ^r	.	.	.	over	18 inches.
sm.	f ^r	.	.	.	below	18 "
sm.	8 ^r	.	.	.	"	13 "
la.	8 ^r	.	.	.	"	11 "
sm.	8 ^r	.	.	.	"	9 "
sm.	8 ^r	{}	12 ^r	.	"	8 "
18 ^r	.			.	is	6 "
m ^r	below	6 "
la.	4 ^r	.	.	.	"	15 "
sm.	4 ^r	.	.	.	"	11 "
sm.	4 ^r	.	.	.	"	8 "

The width of each of these three sizes being at least 4-5ths of its height.

Alteration of size. 36. Where the size of a book has been altered from one of the above sizes to another by cutting down or inlaying, the original size is to be given, with the altered size added in square brackets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Omissions. Continuations. 37. The heading is not to be repeated; a single indent or dash indicates the omission of the preceding heading or title. A dash following a number signifies continuation.

Arrangement. 38. Entries under the surname only are to precede fuller entries under the same name; where the initials only of the pre-names are given, they are to precede full entries with the same initials. The prefixes M' and Mc are to be arranged as if written in full Mac.

39. The works of an author are to be arranged in the following order:

- (a.) Collected works.
- (b.) Partial collections.
- (c.) Individual works.
- (d.) Translations in the same order, in alphabetical order of languages.

Biographies. 40. Cross-references are to be given from the subjects of biographies to their writers, and from the writers of books illustrating the lives or works of individuals, to the names of such persons.

Alphabetization. 41. The order of alphabetization is to be that of the English alphabet.

Composite headings. 42. In composite headings the first word is alone to be considered.

Persons and places. 43. Names of persons are to precede similar names of places.

Transliteration. 44. Headings and titles in foreign characters may be transliterated.

A, Ö, Ü. 45. The German ae, oe, and ue are always to be written ä, ö, ü, and arranged as a, o, u.

Figures. 46. Arabic figures are to be used rather than Roman; but Roman figures may be used after the names of sovereigns, princes, and popes, and may be used to designate the number of a volume followed by a page number.

Authors of the same name. 47. Designations are to be added to distinguish writers of the same name from each other.

Languages. 48. The languages in which a book is written are to be stated when there are several, and the fact is not mentioned in the title-page.

Two papers having been omitted from the programme, owing to want of time, the meeting postponed the consideration of the catalogue rules, and proceeded to the election of officers, and the voting papers were distributed; Messrs. P. Cowell and A. J. Frost being nominated scrutineers. The name of Mr. Tedder for Vice-President, and of two other gentlemen for the Council, were withdrawn at their request with the consent of the persons nominating them. The scrutineers then collected the voting papers and retired to count the votes.

PLACE OF NEXT ANNUAL MEETING.

The Association, on the motion of Mr. Walford, seconded by Mr. MacAlister, agreed to hold their next meeting at Cambridge.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. Walford moved:

"That the thanks of the Association be given to Mr. Tedder for the great services he has rendered as one of the secretaries from the foundation of the Association, and that this be specially communicated to Mr. Tedder."

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. P. Courtney, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Bullen moved:

"That a hearty vote of thanks be given to the local Secretaries, Mr. Law and Mr. Black, and to the Local Committee, for their great exertions in rendering the visit to the Association so agreeable as it had been."

Without the aid of these gentlemen they would not have had all those places thrown open to them in Edinburgh, and in many ways they had assisted to make the meeting successful.

Professor Seligmann seconded the motion, which was warmly responded to.

Mr. Law and Mr. Black briefly acknowledged the vote, and Mr. Small and Mr. Clark, being called upon, replied on behalf of the Local Committee.

Votes of thanks were awarded to the Royal Society for their kindness in placing the rooms at their disposal for their meetings; to the directors of the Philosophical Institution, and to the publishers who had invited the Association to inspect their works; and to the President, Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, Treasurer, and other members of the Council.

THE DATE OF MEETING.

Mr. A. J. Frost moved:

"That the date of future annual meetings be fixed earlier than the month of October."

The motion was seconded, and some discussion took place, which resulted in the Association leaving it to the Council to fix the precise date. A vote, however, was taken to ascertain the feeling of the meeting, when August was declared the most suitable month, against July, September, or October.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The scrutineers then gave in their report, and the Chairman announced the names of the officers for the next year to be as follows: President—Rev. H. O. Coxe. Vice-Presidents—Lord Lindsay, J. Small, J. D. Mullins. Council—J. B. Bailey, F. T. Barrett, G. Bullen, P. Cowell, A. J. Frost, R. Garnett, E. B. Nicholson, W. H. Overall, H. Stevens, H. R. Tedder, C. Walford, B. R. Wheatley. Treasurer—R. Harrison. Secretaries—E. C. Thomas, C. Welch.

THE COMMITTEES ON INDICATORS AND STATISTICS.

The Committee on Indicators brought up their report, which was adopted on the proposal of Mr. Timmins, seconded by Mr. Waite.

Mr. Credland then read the report of the Statistical Committee. Mr. Tonks proposed that the matter of statistics should be referred to the Council; this was seconded by Mr. Nicholson and carried.

BINDING.

Mr. Nicholson moved:

"That it be an instruction to the Council to send to all bookbinders in the Bookbinders' Trade Directory a circular letter, containing such inquiries as it may be desirable to make, and inviting answers, suggestions, and scales of prices. And that the results be laid before the Association at its next yearly meeting, together with such samples of binding as the Council may think fit to obtain."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Walford, and carried without discussion.

COMMITTEE ON A GENERAL CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The following report was read by the Secretary, and adopted after a short discussion:

This Committee was re-appointed by the monthly meeting of November 7, 1879, and has held several meetings, at which the best method of proceeding to carry the proposed scheme for a general catalogue of English literature into execution, has been carefully considered. A great difference of opinion has arisen on the very important point, whether the proposed specimen letter (referred to in our previous report) should include only books printed in English in the United Kingdom, or all books printed in English, whether here or abroad. It has not been possible, therefore, to complete the contemplated specimen for the Edinburgh meeting, and your committee must ask leave to consider the matter through another year. Meanwhile the committee have requested the Secretary, who has been engaged in compiling the English titles for the specimen, to lay before the meeting the conclusions which his labors on the subject have led him to form.

August 20, 1880.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

With regard to the LIBRARY JOURNAL, it was moved by the Secretary, and seconded by Mr. Walford, that Mr. Bowker be requested to confer with the Council on the subject.

THE RULES FOR TITLE-ENTRIES.

The consideration of the cataloguing rules was then resumed, but the hour being late, it was resolved to postpone the further consideration until the next annual meeting, and accordingly the meeting dissolved.

COMMUNICATION.

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF THE A. L. A.

BOSTON, October 30, 1880.

THE share of the writer in the library work of the last four years will excuse, in part, at least, the personal character of this summary.

When I commenced, in the early summer of 1876, to agitate for a LIBRARY JOURNAL and Association, most of the leading librarians were doubtful of the possibility of accomplishing much. A few were more hopeful, most prominent among them Mr. Cutter, of the Boston Atheneum. In spite of discouragements I went forward. The four years have past, and every one acknowledges that a great deal has been done. The public has awakened to an interest in libraries never before known. Librarianship has been elevated to the rank of a profession, and there are more and better aspirants for places in libraries than ever before. Those who had been doubtful became enthusiastic, and worked side by side with the more hopeful. True, the time had come for all this, but without our efforts little would have been done. The thousands of letters scattered through the country, conferences, circulars, JOURNALS, etc., have stimulated to activity and caused the delivery of addresses, publication of articles, and, in many cases, the better management or equipment of old libraries, or the opening of new. While so much has been done, vastly more might have been done, and may still be done, if we heed the lesson of the past four years. Read the Secretary's report to the Boston conference, then add to it the list of the things we ought and want to do as an Association. Without exception, it will be found that for any satisfactory work two things are absolutely necessary: An office as head-quarters, and a man or woman giving exclusive time and thought to library interests. Hosts of letters must be written and answered; circulars with suggestions for better work must be distributed; visitors, librarians, and committees must be seen. An office-secretary devoted to the task would have every minute crowded with solid work. This has never been done. The A. L. A. has never paid a cent for either office or work, although my own office was apparently looked upon as head-quarters.

In 1879, the Readers and Writers Economy Company, just started, offered office accommodations for that year without charge. Any gain from this, however, was neutralized because there was no one there to do the work, and both Mr. Jackson and myself were at once plunged so deeply into the cares of the rapidly growing Economy Company, that

neither of us could give any proper attention to library work, so we have really had no office except through 1879, and that lost most of its value for want of the right man in it.

As to work, our officers, committees, and members from the first have shown the best disposition, but the pressure of their regular duties was too great, and it was and always will be quite impracticable for more than one or two persons to do our work. Done in twenty different places by twenty different people, it has not over 1-20th the value that it would have focalized in one office, done by one person who gave each duty the benefit of all the rest, and thus practically carried out the idea of co-operation. No one, on second thought, will see any possibility of getting our work done by scattered volunteers. Much help may be secured in this way, but even that requires the central office to lay out and utilize this work. Mr. Cutter, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Perkins have given a great deal of time in the past to the work of the Co-operation Committee, and Mr. Jackson has often given time to visitors; but for the most part the work has been left undone, except such as I have myself been able to do by stealing time from vacation, sleep, or from pressing duties. This is the past—much done of which we may all feel proud; much more undone for lack of time and facilities.

Now the present. In January last, I thought the future was assured when I induced Mr. Fred. B. Perkins to join me in the office, resigning his long connection with the Boston Public Library. We planned, after getting other work in order, to build up the library interest under his direct charge. He was the right man to have done this. No one without practical library experience, without executive force and no little tact, could succeed. But, with only a few days' warning, there came in June the urgent offers of the San Francisco Public Library. The opportunity to do work he had long desired to do made it seem necessary to Mr. Perkins to take the position, and we accepted his resignation with great regret, but in hopes that in some way we might divide up the work among those left, and carry it forward. The same week came an equally heavy blow in the sudden offer to Mr. R. R. Bowker of the position in London which he now holds. Again the opportunity to do desired work made it seem best, and Mr. Bowker, who had more and more assumed the heaviest work on the JOURNAL, and who was the most active and efficient of all our members and workers, sailed for London as Mr. Perkins started for San Francisco. At about the same time, ill-health and proposed long absences from home compelled Mr. Jackson to resign. Both

Mr. Leypoldt, the publisher of the JOURNAL, and myself were before all this so overworked as to fear a complete break-down. It seemed impossible to carry another straw. All coming as if by fatality at once, seemed to make the suspension of the JOURNAL necessary, and it was hastily announced as the June number went to press. After further reflection, and in spite of his heavy losses, Mr. Leypoldt has determined to complete the volume, with a noble generosity and devotion to the library interests which only those who know him personally will appreciate fully. I wish to thus publicly bear witness, in behalf of many prominent librarians with whom I have talked, to our appreciation. The five volumes of the JOURNAL will be complete and indexed.

By resigning all business connection with the Readers and Writers Economy Co., and by transferring to Mr. T. R. Vickroy, of St. Louis, the newly elected Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary of the Spelling Reform Association, most of the detail work that has heretofore fallen to my lot as Secretary, I am released from the pressure that made it impossible for me to do any part of my various duties as they should be done. I am still very busy, and, like most of our old guard, overworked. I can hereafter perform the regular duties of Secretary, records of meetings, certificates of membership, collection of fees, etc., for all these things can be done at odd moments and evenings, giving them needed time and attention. But this is simply like committee work, and even a busy man can contrive to do it, but it is not enough. It is necessary that there be one whose business and duty it is to work constantly for the library interest. Officers who do what they can with pleasure cannot and will not accomplish what we want done.

This is our present. What shall the future be?

We are well started. We have over 400 members. We have the sympathy of the press and of every one who knows us. We have learned valuable lessons as to our work and how to do it. The A. L. A. Catalog, the best fruit of co-operation, is nearly complete and can be shortly sent to press. We have many enthusiastic members, ready to work and give. We have a large constituency looking to us and depending on us for aid and guidance. The expression of opinion thus far indicates that the JOURNAL, in a more condensed and economical form, at about half the present price, can pay expenses and continue its good work, and do still better. Finally, experience justifies me in saying that the necessary money to go forward can readily be raised if our need of it is properly made known. For the first three years we were always behind, and I paid necessary

bills on faith that the money would some day come. Last year a little special effort was made for two or three months, and the debt was paid, and we have over \$400 in the treasury to-day with which to start our work.

It seems as if there could be but one answer, and that in favor of a vigorous forward movement, in which each shall try to do his part in awakening new interest, securing new members, and contributing to the common fund the result of his own experiments and experience. Let us have a general and prompt expression of opinion which will practically decide the question. All letters sent to the Secretary will be submitted to the Executive Board and summarized for the next JOURNAL. The office and the worker is the main thing to be decided upon. The right woman for the place could render efficient service, and suggestions of names, with salary expected, etc., will be specially welcome. The question is all important, and every reader of the JOURNAL interested should send something, if only a postal card, to say "go ahead." But every one must have something to say, and I hope to receive during November a letter or card from every reader of this paper.

MELVIL DUL.

EXPLANATORY.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1880.

To the Editor.—With reference to the note which you have added to the extract from the Sydney *Morning Herald*, under the heading "Australia," in the July-August number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, will you kindly permit us to explain that every Revolving Book-case which we have either exhibited or sold has been distinctly labeled "The American Revolving Book-case, manufactured by Trübner & Co.;" that in every advertisement or circular the same description has been given; that they are manufactured here by arrangement with the American patentee, and that the patentee receives a royalty on every Book-case sold, although he omitted to secure his patent in this country.

To this extent have we "copied" an American invention.

We remain, sir, your obedient servants,

TRÜBNER & CO.

[We take pleasure in adding to the above: The note was simply an outbreak of American pride as to original invention. No slur on the fair fame of Trübner & Co. was intended. Their own letter states, what we should otherwise have added, that without the slightest legal claim they have paid for what others are in the habit of considering public

property outside the United States. Trübner & Co. are, however, so well known throughout the library world for their enterprise in securing the best from every country for their great *clientèle* of librarians, that it can be no discredit to them or to Great Britain that some of their good things come from America. Certainly every reader of their announcements has evidence that America has no ground to complain of being ignored, for Trübner's lists, more than any others known to us, make America prominent.—ED.]

A PLAN FOR CONTINUING THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

BOSTON, October 7, 1880.

REDUCE price to \$2.00. Announce that as many numbers will be published during the year as the total amount received for subscriptions and advertisements will pay for the printing and publishing. If at the end of January, 1881, there is only enough to pay for one number, let it be an annual; if for two, a semi-annual; if for three, a quarterly; if for six, a bi-monthly; if enough more subscriptions come in during the year to pay for another number, then another number to be published.

The form to be reduced to the size of the *Publishers' weekly*; cheaper paper to be used. Matter to be condensed. In bibliography, titles to be rigidly confined to two lines each.

I think eight pages once in two months would be better than sixteen pages once in three months.

One number to be entirely devoted to the proceedings of the Association, and paid for by it entirely, press work, paper, clerical work, &c.

Yours,

C. A. CUTTER, Librarian.

DUPLICATES.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY,
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29, 1880.

YOUR suggestion regarding a clearing-house for duplicates offers the best solution for one of the most troublesome of library problems. I have several hundred vols. here in my way, which I should be glad to send to a competent and trustworthy manager "*unconditionally*." Some I know to be valuable, if I could only find the person who needs them. The whole lot I should be happy to dispose of once for all. I was about to make a polygraph list of them, to send to various libraries; but if there is any prospect of your plan being carried out, I will postpone indefinitely a work

from which I have reason to expect very little return.

We have steam heaters in this library. Steam is better, so far as the walls and books are concerned, than hot air; but best of all, both for health and cleanliness, is hot water. Like all good things, it is expensive.

More work has been done in this library during July and August than in any like period of its history. More than twice as many books were added in July as during the preceding six months.

Hoping the clearing-house project will be carried out,

F. M. CRUNDEN.

[Since the above letter was received, a well-known library and literary worker, with long practical experience in book handling and selling, has informed me of his intention of starting the desired Clearing-house for Duplicates. There is, therefore, good ground for waiting a few months. Announcement will be made as soon as arrangements are completed.—M. D.]

WARMING LIBRARIES.

WILTON, N. H., October 25, 1880.

I REMEMBER in the JOURNAL a complaint about lofty rooms, because to warm them it took so much heat that the upper part was intolerable and the floors cold—book-stands above were ruined, etc.

I was talking with a man of large experience in warming buildings, who gave me some new ideas. Likely enough they are old to you, though I don't remember an article treating of them. He said the usual trouble was the furnaces were not large enough, and to get heating surface enough it was necessary to make the pot intensely hot. There was only one register. There should be two, with return pipe from the second to the furnace.

When treated in this way, the furnace being of large size, a great volume of air was heated moderately. It rose from the first register perpendicularly till it struck the cold ceiling, and being thrown back, descended to the other register, and was returned to the furnace. Thus the heated air rolled over and over, warming equally the whole air in the room. A thermometer high up showed but a slight increase of temperature over one at the floor.

A. M. PENDLETON.

[Read in connection with this the article on Heating Libraries in this (or the next, if crowded out) JOURNAL. It is a seasonable topic, and we hope for many contributions for our next number.—ED.]

THE INDEX SOCIETY.

The admirable work organized by the English Index Society is one of interest and importance to every student speaking our language. Mr. James Russell Lowell's speech, as presiding officer at the recent annual meeting, states clearly and concisely the value and practicability of the plan. He says: "If a single man can make an index of so wide a subject as the history of the French language, from the earliest records, and bring it down to the present time, I think it is an achievement that ought to encourage us very much."

While much of the proposed work is chiefly of local interest to our English brethren, there is enough of general value to elicit our hearty co-operation. How would the heart of each student and specialist rejoice at such work for his department as the proposed guide to the literature of botany, by Mr. Daydon Jackson, Prof. Jevons's hoped-for hand-book to the literature of political economy, his index of the literature of logic, indexes to the standard collections of travels and history, to the complete works of our greatest authors, so compiled as to refer to all editions, as Jonson, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Byron, etc., etc.

Mr. Russell says: "It is impossible, of course, to create a royal road to learning which would do away with scholarship and thorough investigation; but we might as well expect people not to wear their shoes in walking, or to travel without guide-books, as to expect them not to avail themselves of whatever aids to knowledge may be within their reach."

The labor of compiling such indexes is immense, but the saving to thousands of students is almost infinite.

The proposed plan for a universal index seems almost absurd, but, says Mr. Russell: "Huet, the Bishop of Avranches, used to say that human learning might be comprised in a single folio volume, and it seems to me to be not at all chimerical to look forward to the time when all the realm of history and science may be infinitely shortened."

Both Mr. Russell and Mr. Cutter, of the Boston Atheneum, have promised efforts for help in America. How can we best aid in this good work? We should hardly expect our English friends to contribute very freely toward funds for lists of the mayors of Boston, the names of all persons interred in her cemeteries, indexes of New England topography, of local engravings, notes on alumni of Harvard College, names of contributors to our art societies, etc.; yet much of the proposed work of the Index Society is of this local nature, as lists of the aldermen of London, the names of all persons interred in the various cemeteries of

London, contributors to the different art societies of London, plates in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, complete indexes to that and the *Annual Register*, while sets of these periodicals are so rare in this country. We have our local interests, they theirs, while the wide fields of science, history, literature, are mutual grounds for unlimited work. Had we a similar organization, there should be no rivalry, no duplicate work, but hearty co-operation and mutual assistance. We believe that the amount of work accomplished in this way would be far greater than by appeals for American memberships to the present proposed list of indexes. Distinct plans of work, under similar rules and methods, should be agreed upon. A certain membership fee might entitle to the publications of both societies, or any one interested in a special index might subscribe for that, whichever society had it in hand.

As Mr. Russell says, "We should have no rivalry except in a common pride of ancestry, and in the good works which have made us great."

Let us have an Index Society. A. D.

THE NEW LIBRARY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

"ONE of the handsomest rooms in the United States, and probably the most beautiful public library in the world, is the room just finished for the use of the library of the Navy Department. It is situated in the central portion of the new State, War, and Navy Department building. It has a very imposing reception-room, 40 by 30 feet, inlaid with English tiling of most beautiful designs. The central tile represents a blazing star, and adds very materially to the effect. Around the walls at regular intervals are placed magnificent panels of marble from the different quarries of Europe. The central piece of each panel is of malachite marble, a beautiful green with veins of white in fantastic shapes from the Alps, with a narrow edging of sienna; a yellowish marble also from Italy, which in turn is surrounded by a white bordering of red griotto; a dark red marble, with white and black streaks, from France. There are ten of these panels, the dimensions of each being $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Each is inclosed in a heavy iron frame, beautifully gilded and decorated. In the corners are four handsome bronze emblematic statues, 750 pounds in weight, representing 'Peace and War,' 'Liberty,' 'Arts and Science,' and 'Industry.' Above each statue's head protrude magnificent bronze chandeliers of peculiar and unique workmanship. In the north and south wings are four alcoves fitted up with shelving, and having a

capacity of 7,000 volumes. In two of these alcoves elevators are placed for transporting books to the second story of the library, which is very similar to the lower floor in its adornments. Around its sides, overlooking the reception-room, runs a handsome gallery with a beautiful bronze railing of various designs, with circular transparencies of Mexican onyx. In the four upper niches, corresponding with the positions of the statues in the reception-room, are representations of Cleopatra's barge, over which are fac-similes of the chandeliers on the lower floor. There are, also, ten panels in this floor, the center-piece of each being an elegant red and white conglomerate marble from the head of Lake Champlain. They have a narrow surrounding of sienna, and are bordered with a wide band of green marble, found near Genoa, Italy. Around the edges of the railing horizontal braces are placed, upon which portraits of naval heroes are intended to be hung. Over the entrance to the reception-room from the corridor, in which the word 'Library' is cut, is a slab of ancient 'verde antique' marble, taken from a temple found at Pompeii, and obtained from a gentleman of New York.

"The library is lighted by a lofty glass dome and by windows facing east, from which a most beautiful view of the Capitol is obtained. The doors of the library are of massive mahogany, with bolts and locks of appropriate naval designs. It is well that this magnificent room is labeled 'Library.' One would not know its destination from its appearance."

FRENCH LIBRARIES.

[We translate the following from a letter of a valued correspondent in Paris :]

"IT is proposed to introduce the electric light into the National Library of Paris, in imitation of what has been done in the British Museum of London. It is said they are now making some preparatory experiments. They should commence first by trying the system in some other large library of Paris, perhaps in the *Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève*, which is open evenings and lighted by gas.

"On this question of the National Library we may say that, as we write, the Minister of Public Instruction is presenting to the *Chambres* a project for the acquisition of some houses that join this establishment. This would lessen the chance of fire, and would render enlargement and extension of the National Library possible.

"Since it involves a sum of several millions of francs, many people feel that the money would be

better employed if it were divided among the different libraries dependent upon the Minister of Public Instruction, whose expenditures are so restricted. In these establishments the treatment of the librarians is ridiculous; 3,000 francs is the highest emolument; there are even some functionaries who, at the end of 25 or 30 years of service, have not yet attained this maximum. It would be well if the provincial libraries had their share of the amount asked from the French *Chambres* for the enlargement of the National Library.

"But, says one, space will soon fail in the National Library, which every year has some 40,000 or 50,000 accessions. Now, there is one means of making room,—a means which has often been proposed but which has not yet been adopted, and which is, above all, opposed by the library. This would be to send to the museum of the Louvre the two sections or departments which comprise, one, *the medals*, the other, *the prints*. The museum of the Louvre has already analogous sections which, with the National Library of which we are speaking, require duplicate space. They would thus gain room. The National Library would have the three following departments: 1, printed books; 2, manuscripts; 3, geographical maps.

"Apropos, the public has for a long time demanded that these three departments, as in the British Museum, should form only one, for the frequenters of the reading-room; in other words, that there should be a single reading-room, in which one could consult, as in the British Museum, at the same time the printed books, the manuscripts, and the geographical maps. Now, it is not permitted to carry books from one hall to the other, so the greatest difficulty is experienced when one wishes to collate a manuscript, or to follow upon a map a book of travels or a work of military art. Unfortunately the administrative board of the library—the conservatory, as it is called—is not composed, as is the board of trustees of the British Museum, of men belonging to the administration itself; it is less favorable to reform. One would hardly believe, for example, that the board has not yet prepared a special reading-room for periodicals. They place only forty at most at the disposal of the public, while the library possesses some hundreds which are simply useless to the readers, since they cannot get at them. But the collection of French periodicals, at least, is all shown to the public? Alas! no. There are only a few upon the table of the reading-room, where these forty periodicals seem to run one after another, '*Apparent rari nantes, in gurgite vasto.*' Truly, in making reforms, one should begin by reforming this *board of trustees* of the National Library."

A TEXT-BOOK DEPARTMENT.

We reprint the following circular as suggestive to other libraries. Such a department is certainly useful, and as certainly can be easily secured in most places. Besides the publishers, school-committees, teachers, and others will contribute textbooks, which are usually most willingly spared from the private library. Publishers in turn having given a set of their books to the local library, can refer teachers and other inquirers there for examination. It seems as if much could be said in favor of the plan and little against it. If kept together, the symmetry of the classification is broken up. The same objection applies to special libraries, or collections of all kinds. Cross-references on shelves as well as in catalogs easily removes the difficulty.

M. D.

ABBOT PUBLIC LIBRARY, Marblehead, Mass.

The trustees have opened a new alcove in the library, to be known as the Text-book Department; to which a number of publishers of textbooks suited to the use of public schools of the present day have already made donations, and to which farther donations are solicited. All books received for this department are to be classified, arranged on the shelves, and used as reference books for the following purposes:

1st. That the School Committee (who hold their meetings in the building where the library is kept) may have easy access to all the text-books offered for use in public schools, and may at any time lay before the board for examination all the text-books on any given topic.

2d. That the teachers in the public schools may have an opportunity to examine the books of other authors than the ones they teach, and judge intelligently whether they are using the best books obtainable, or, at least, may get some hint or suggestion that will be of practical use to them in teaching.

3d. That, as there is no book published for the use of the schools of to-day that has not some merit, and that does not somewhere express a thought more clearly or explain a theory more intelligibly to some minds than any other, this department may be open to the pupils, thereby giving them the benefit of the clearest and best thoughts in all the branches taught in our public schools.

4th. That parents may have an opportunity to examine the books published, and ascertain for themselves that their children are studying the best books the market affords.

For further information, please address Abbot Public Library, Marblehead, Mass.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

EDITED BY CHARLES A. CUTTER.

A. Library economy, history, and reports.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, N. Y. Bulletin no. 5.
n. p., Sept., 1880. 27 p. I. O.

Mr. Schwartz has re-arranged his Fiction and Juveniles on the shelves, making them alphabetical by titles. In the Bulletin they are given under both authors and titles, in one alfabet.

La BIBLIOTHÈQUE de Boston. (In *XIXe siècle*, 14 avril, and reprinted in *Bulletin de la Société Franklin*, May-June. 6½ p.)

BIRMINGHAM. FREE LIBRARIES COMMITTEE 17th and 18th an. reports. Birm., [1880]. 4 + 88 p. O.

Added, total, Dec. 31, 1879, 41,476; issued, 1879, 364,086. The library was burned Jan. 11, 1879.

"The new buildings will consist of Lending Library and News-room on the ground floor, Reference Library and Reading-room and Shakespearian Libraries on the first floor. They will also comprise Book-stores, a Committee-room, and the necessary offices for the Chief Librarian and his assistants. The new rooms will have 5,900 ft. more area than the old.

"Your committee propose to inclose every room in the building by a brick wall of sufficient thickness to prevent the spread of fire from one room to another, and to construct the ceilings of brick or other incombustible material. They also propose to provide separate rooms for the more valuable books, with either brick or iron floors, and iron doors, and to cut them off completely from the other parts of the building. Hose and fire-plugs will be provided on each floor at convenient points, and every reasonable precaution against fire will be taken."

CINCINNATI P. L. Report of the treasurer, of the librarian. (Pages 25-36 of the 50th an. rep. of the Board of Educ. of the District of Cincinnati, Cin., 1880, 267 p. O.)

The report is dated July 1, 1879. It is Mr. Vickers's last report. Added, 8,872 v., 1,008 pm.; total, 108,237 v., 12,237 pm.; issued (home use), 228,974, (reference) 146,013, (periodicals and newspapers) 428,241. The issue is 13,706 greater than the previous year, yet Fiction's percentage was only 63.1 against 66.1 of the year before, "a large number of the works of the most popular authors having been worn out and not replaced, and no effort having been made to supply the demand for new works of fiction as they appear. In Sept., 1878, Mr. Vickers, having been made Rector of the University of Cincinnati and Professor of History, made an arrangement that he should receive \$1,000 instead of \$3,500 as salary, and "while retaining the general superintendence of the library) be relieved from the mass of detail duties heretofore performed by him. . . . Experience, however, was not slow to prove that, so far as the Librarian was concerned, the actual relief under the new order of things was rather from salary than from responsibility or work. Toward the close of the academic

and library years, it moreover became apparent that the double work had put a greater strain upon both body and mind than could be wisely continued, so that he was fully ready to acquiesce in the resolution passed by the Board, 'that hereafter whosoever is appointed Librarian shall give his whole time to the duties of the office.'"

FERSTEL, H: v. Die Bibliothek im neuen Universitäts-Gebäude in Wien. Replik. (In *N. Anzeiger*, March-April.) 1½+4½ p.

GESTA LECETA, M. Biblioteca del Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Madrid. (In *Boletín hist.*, July.)

KONGL. BIBLIOTEKET, Stockholm. Handlinger. Arsberättelse för år 1879. K. Bibliothekets samling af svenska brefvecklingar [af Elof Tegnér]. Stockh., P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1880. [1] + 12 + 8 + 128 p. O.

Each correspondence is described briefly, and a list is given of the correspondents' names, with the years covered. Like the first part of the "Handlinger," this is remarkably well printed.

"It will be an excellent thing if libraries which have valuable collections of ms. letters get into the way of publishing such lists as this. We remember only a single similar one issued by a library in this country, the list of mss. at the end of the catalogue of the Prince collection in the Boston Public Library. We might add the catalogue of President Sparks's mss., which are now deposited in Harvard College Library, though that was published by Mrs. Sparks and not by the Library. In both of these catalogues the subject of each letter was briefly given." — *Nation*, Oct. 21.

LANCASTER (Mass.) P. L. 17th an. report, 1879-80. Clinton, 1880. 15+50 p. (list of additions) + 11 p. of adv. O.

Added, 574 v.; total, 11,954; issued, 11,400. (Fiction, 60.2 p. c.; other literature, 16.5; History, etc., 14.4; Arts and Sciences, 8.9.) The favorite authors are: Mrs. Holmes, W. T. Adams, followed at some distance by Miss Alcott, Trowbridge, Mrs. Stowe, Black, G. MacDonald, Scott, Dickens, etc. The librarian exhibits upon the table of the reading-room a scrap-book of literary criticism.

L. A. U. K. Transactions and proceedings of the 2d annual meeting, held at Manchester, Sept. 23-25, 1879; ed. by H. R. Tedder and Ernest C. Thomas. London, Chiswick Press, 1880. 10+184 p. I. O.

Printed with the usual excellence of the Chiswick Press. Of the index it is only necessary to say that it has been made by Mr. Tedder, on the plan of the indexes of the London and the Oxford volumes. Nothing more could be desired.

Mr. Tedder's report of the proceedings at the Manchester meeting, printed in *LIB. JOURNAL*, 4: 405-21, includes an excellent abstract of the papers now published in this volume.

Mr. Walford's paper on the destruction of libraries by fire ought to be read by every library committee who are meditating a new building. Mr. G. Parr, in his "Card-Ledger," appears to

have independently hit upon the same device of projections in different positions on his cards, to signify different dates and different numbers, that Mr. Dewey had already employed for the same purpose. (See *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 3:370.) Mr. H. Wilson's "Classification in Public Libraries" should have been entitled "Classification in the Catalogues of Public Libraries." It does not touch upon classification upon the shelves.

"The paper on the employment of young women shows some advance in English opinion on this subject since the London conference. Mr. Wilson's 'Classification [meaning classed catalogues] in Libraries' contains many just remarks. The gist of it is that a system of classification should be made to fit the books, and not the books crowded into a preconceived artificial classification. But the author does not notice that a scheme can be made out beforehand from the books now in the world, as ascertained by a careful study of the innumerable catalogues published, and then applied to any library. Such a scheme, if it contains within itself provision for modification as science progresses, will probably be not only more logical, but more consistent, and therefore more convenient, than one built up day by day, as the author recommends, by the addition of new subjects as new books come into the library."—*Nation*, Nov. 4.

LONDON Sacred Harmonic Society, its library.
(In *Dwight's journal of music*, Sept 11.)

[MASON, T., *Mitchell Library, Glasgow*.] The free libraries of Scotland; by an assistant librarian. Glasgow, John Smith & Son, 1880. [1]+32 p. O.

"It contains a brief sketch of the Free-Library movement in Scotland since the Library acts, introduced by an account of the earlier efforts toward supplying popular reading, especially the itinerating library system of Mr. S. Brown, of Haddington, which attained its greatest success in 1832, and dwindled away after its projector's death in 1839. The Library act of 1850 was extended to Scotland in 1854, and the first town to put it in operation was Airdrie, in 1856. Then came Dundee, 1866; Paisley, 1867; Forfar, 1870; Thurso and Galashiels, 1872; and Hawick, 1878. Inverness and Dunfermline have adopted the acts, but not yet opened their libraries; while the acts have been rejected by Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Arbroath, and Glasgow. From the statistics of circulation collected by the writer, it appears that the reading of the Scotch people is of a more solid and serious character than in the corresponding libraries of England. The proportion of fiction Scotland appears to average under 60 per cent., as compared with an average of 70 or 75 per cent. in England, and there seems to be a great deal of reading done. Thus Galashiels, with a population of 5,000, and a stock of 3,279 volumes, reported last year 14,459 issues; and little Thurso (the home of Robert Dick), the smallest place in the three kingdoms possessing a library under the acts, with a population of 3,622, and a stock of something over 2,000 volumes, had a turn-over of 8,198. This pamphlet does great credit to its writer, and should be welcomed by all who are interested in library matters."—*Academy*, Aug. 21.

MERCANTILE L. ASSOC. 59th an. report. N. Y., 1880. 39 p. O.

Added, 6,439 v.; total, 188,167; issued, 143,251. (Fiction, 73,070; foreign, 10,973, by messenger at members' residences.) The branches are connected with the main office by telephones; their issues were 32,198 v.

NEWCASTLE FREE LIBRARY.—(In *Athenaeum*, Sept. 18.)

"After an intestine contest of some severity, which has lasted not less than ten years, the burgesses of this ancient town to-day witnessed with every manifestation of joy the opening of a free public library. The first rampart of opposition that had to be forced was the great unwillingness of a large mass of rate-payers to be taxed for the purpose of providing the community with such frivolous things as books. The second difficulty to be surmounted was the acquisition of a site for the new edifice. This obstacle was overcome after some negotiation in a manner well worthy of notice and imitation, by the voluntary immolation of an institution that had done good work in its day, but was now ready for *nirvana*,—the Mechanics' Institution, founded in 1825. Mr. Haggerston, the librarian of the new library, has issued an excellent catalogue of the lending library, indexing not only the titles of books on the shelves, but in many useful ways the contents of the books, reviews, and magazines. I cordially echo the congratulations offered on the signal success of this day of inauguration, and the wishes pronounced by acclamation for the uninterrupted success of the new library."

READING in the Public Schools. (In *N. Eng. jour. of education*.)

A Connecticut teacher of large experience writes us that he has secured valuable results by circulating portions of Mr. Adams's pamphlet on "Reading," which he also had inserted in the local paper. He says:

"My immediate object was to secure the use of our fine public library for my school, which I have done with the most satisfactory results. In this way, meritorious scholars in the three higher grades are provided with the best reading. It is needless to say that they are anxious to read, and exert themselves to obtain the books. We had previously supplied the lower grades with abundance of reading matter. We raised money by contribution from the people in the district, and bought about two hundred and fifty back numbers of *St. Nicholas*, *The Nursery*, *Our Young Folks*, and *Babyland*, and also material for flexible covers. As we did the work of covering, the average price of each magazine, bound in manilla board, strongly sewed, with cloth back glued on, was about twelve cents. The numbers were procured from a dealer in New York; some were uncut, and all in good condition. I have experienced such good results from the slight effort involved that I would like to have others try something similar."

"Danbury, Conn., 1880. JNO. CANNON."

REMAIN-MORNAL. Musées et bibliothèques de Paris. Paris, 1880. 88 p. 8°.

M. Remain-Mornal a beaucoup d'idées, qu'il espère voir adopter dans l'avenir, si elles effrayent

aujourd'hui; nous avons trop de confiance dans le sentiment de la méthode et de la critique en France, pour penser que jamais on puisse assister à la réalisation de ces théories singulières."—*Polybiblion*, August, p. 186.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. An. report, for the year ending May 8. Spr., 1880. 22 p. O.

Issued (home use) 39,482; (hall use) 20,888.

Une VISITE à la bibliothèque de l' Université de Bâle; par un bibliophile lyonnais. Lyon, Brun, 1880. 45 p. 8°.

"The author lately visited Basel with the aim of making inquiries concerning the ancient Lyons printers of the 15th and 16th centuries. He succeeded in finding traces of several printers of Lyons whose names do not occur in the lists kept in their native town—neither in the tax-registers nor in the catalogues of inhabitants liable to be called out in cases of fire or other alarm. During the course of his researches he gained a lively affection for the famous Basel Library itself, for its wealth in *incunabula*, for the political moderation of the Basel population—which, whatever party triumphed, has invariably protected the books of the adverse party. Even during the 'Bildersurm' of the Reformation period, while in other places the victors burned the entire literature of their opponents, Basel, which always held an 'Erasmian' or mediatory position, saved such writings, so that many a unique work now rests in safety, to the joy of modern students, upon the shelves of its library. The Lyons bibliophile was particularly struck with the book collection of Johannes Heynlin, of Stein, originally saved from the Charterhouse. All the books, except two, were printed in Paris, the latest being dated 1474—a collection whose like is not to be found elsewhere in the whole world." The Basel Library is also rich in mss. of classical antiquity; but perhaps its most interesting treasure is to be found in the hundred volumes of correspondence of eminent scholars of the 16th and 17th centuries, which have been much used, but which still remain an unexhausted source of information for the students of those periods."—*Acad.*, Sept. 4.

W., R. G. [? White, R: Grant.] MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES. (In *N. Y. Times*, July 4.)

Whether we can reasonably hope that there will ever be in New York, perhaps I may say anywhere in the country, an institution of any kind connected with literature, art, or science, whether museum-like or university-like, which shall have sufficient importance, weight, and dignity to maintain a position of authority, and to be the occasion of reasonable pride, is at present very much to be doubted. And the reason of this great improbability is to be found in a tendency of our society, which increases rather than diminishes with advancing years. This tendency is toward a destruction of public spirit. Such a tendency might naturally be looked for in a democratic republic, the people of which are sparsely scattered over a wide expanse of country. Still more is such a tendency likely to prevail in a political society to which year after year hundreds of thousands of ignorant emigrants are admitted, with all the privileges of the members of the ancient common-

wealth—emigrants who know the place to which they come only as a place where money can be got, and who seek it only to get money. In such a country and among such a sort of people, every man becomes merely an individual. There are laws to keep order, and there is a certain kind of association for the protection or the advancement of common interest—Continental Dentists' Unions and the like; but there is no real commonwealth; there is no true community. Among such a people, when a man gives a considerable sum of money for any public purpose, he is sure to give it to his own magnification. At least he will give it to carry out some special individual notion of his own, with which he knows that his name will in this manner always be associated. This has been the case here. The country is dotted over with little "colleges," so called, or institutions of one sort or another, which have been endowed by men who would not have thought seriously for five minutes of giving the endowment to a like institution already established, where it might be of some real service to literature, or art, or to benevolence.

This feeling lost to New York a collection of books which would have been a very important addition to a great library—the late Mr. Barton's collection. Added to the Lenox collection and the books that New York students owe to the munificence of the Astors, father and son, it would have made a library that New York might have been proud of,—one far more admirable and ten times more useful than the three are standing separately.

The British Museum is the splendid result of a tendency directly opposed to that which prevails with us. It is the result of concentration, of a complete subordination of individualism to public spirit.

[There is altogether too much truth in Mr. White's strictures; but they are not universally applicable. The history of Harvard University and the Boston Public Library shows that there are men who are willing to forward a work begun by others. If I might be allowed *parva compondere magnis*, I would add the Boston Athenaeum, which lately received two bequests, one of \$20,000 and one of \$160,000, given without a hint of a wish that the donors' names should be commemorated in any way, and the larger of them without any restrictions on its use. I have mentioned the three cases which are most familiar to me. No doubt readers will remember similar cases in their own States.—C. A. C.]

B. Catalogs of libraries.

BURNELL, A. C.: Classified index of Sanskrit mss. in the Palace at Tanjore. Part 3. London, 1880. 208 p. 4°.

Gives of each of the more important a full description, with extracts.

"The collection of the Board of Examiners at Madras has been more fully than correctly analyzed by the Rev. W. Taylor: a more trustworthy catalogue was printed at Madras in 1861. Lists of the Sanskrit mss. in the Saraswati Bhandaram Library of the Maharaja of Mysore appeared at Bangalore in 1870 and at Bombay in 1874. But by far the most important contribution to our knowledge of the Sanskrit literature of Southern

India has been made by Dr. Burnell in the descriptive catalogue, the third and concluding part of which has just been published. [The author says]: 'I was at Tanjore for nearly 11 months, and in this time I drew up the slips for the 12,376 mss. in the library as roughly classified.' [Then he was called away, and finished the catalogue after several years' interruption.] When it is borne in mind that the pundits of Southern India write their books on palm-leaves in variety of characters, and modifications of characters, according to the locality, and that the writing in such palm-leaf books is generally very small and often barely legible through age or the brittle state of the material, it is a marvel that Dr. Burnell should have withstood the enormous strain which the minute examination of those many thousands of volumes must have entailed on his capacities for work as well as on his eyesight. The arrangement of the catalogue is admirable."—*Athenaeum*, June 26, 1½ col.

FALLSINGTON (Pa.) LIBRARY. Catalogue. Trenton, N. J., 1879. 51 p. O.

A title-a-liner of the simplest sort.

HUTH, Henry. A catalogue of the printed books, mss., autograph letters, and engravings collected by [him], with collations and bibliographical descriptions [edited by F. S. Ellis]. London : Ellis & White, 1880. 5 v. 1. 8°, with portr. and fac-similes.

MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY, London. Catalogue of the printed books. London, 1880.

"It is alphabetically arranged under authors, has an index of subjects, and covers more than a thousand pages of thick paper. It is, unluckily, impossible to say more in its favor. The general rule is followed of making the most significant word in the title in anonymous books the leading word. Thus, 'Acts of the Legislature of Bermuda' finds a natural place in the alphabet under 'Bermuda.' But the very first title in this catalogue, 'A Collection of Statutes,' appears under 'A.' This on the threshold of the work is a blot, made all the darker by the fact that further on there are nearly four pages of entries under 'Statutes.'"—*Ath.*, July 10.

RICHTER, P. Em. Verzeichniss d. Periodica a. d. Gebieten d. Literatur, Kunst, u. Wissenschaft im Besitze d. k. öffl. Bibliothek zu Dresden. Nach Titeln, Herausgebern, u. Materien geordnet. Dresden, Burdach, 1880. 2 l. + 96 p. 4°.

Praised for idea and accuracy in *Literar. Centralbl.*, col. 1126.

RICHTER, P. E. Verzeichniss selbständiger Werke d. k. öffent. Bibl. zu Dresden welche sich nur auf die ganze sächsische Schweiz od. einzelne Theile derselben beziehen. Alph. u. systemat. zusammengestellt v. P. E. Richter. Dresden, 1880. 12 p. 8°. (Beilage zu No. 27 [5] of "Ueber Berg u. Thal.")

ROSSI, J. B. de. Les catalogues de la Bibliothèque Vaticane. (In *Annales de philosophie chrétienne*, June, July, August.)

ROSSI, J. B. de. The catalogues of the mss. in the Vatican Library; trans. by Miss Edes. (In *Catholic world*, Sept., Oct.) 9 + 8¾ p.

U. S. SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE. Index-catalogue of the library. Authors and subjects. Vol. I: A-Berlinski, with a list of abbreviations of titles of periodicals indexed. Wash., 1880. 6 + 126 + 888 p. 1. O.

"The first volume of this great work, which has been looked forward to for several years, has finally made its appearance, and the great enterprise so ably conceived and carried on by Dr. Billings is now in a fair way to be accomplished. A few words of explanation as to its character may be of interest to our readers. The library of the Surgeon-General's Office, although not including completely the entire domain of medical and surgical literature, ancient and modern, is, nevertheless, one of the largest of its kind in existence, and is particularly rich in periodical literature. To be in any sense a national collection, and of value to the profession, not only of this country but of the world, a catalogue was, of course, necessary. A mere list of books contained in the library would hardly meet the demands of modern literature. The catalogue includes, therefore, not only the names of authors, but a list of the titles of all original articles in the medical journals and transactions contained in the library; hence the name Index Catalogue. Cross references are also given when necessary. The immense value of such a work as this to literary men who are working up given subjects will at once be seen. In order that the most satisfactory form should be adopted, a "Specimen Fasciculus" was printed in 1876, and the form now adopted has been selected after a careful consideration of the criticisms and suggestions brought out by that Fasciculus. While the arrangement of titles has been adapted chiefly to the wants of English readers and writers, care has been taken to make it available for use in foreign countries. The work of preparation was begun in 1873, and has been carried on persistently and as rapidly as the amount of clerical aid available, and the nature of the work, would permit. Although a great portion of the labor has been completed for several years, it was not until the session of 1878-9 that an appropriation was obtained from Congress. The \$20,000 then granted has enabled Dr. Billings to prepare two volumes for publication. The great magnitude of this work may be conceived by a glance at volume one, now being distributed. This ponderous volume of nearly nine hundred pages includes but little more than the letter A. The completed set will include nine or ten volumes. The present one opens with a list of Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals, which alone occupies a space of one hundred and twenty-six pages. There are 9,090 author titles, representing 8,031 volumes, and 6,398 pamphlets; also, 9,000 subject titles of separate books and pamphlets, and 34,604 titles of articles in periodicals. A writer, referring to Anatomy, will find 38 pages devoted to this subject, with each particular department of the subject and of its literature under its appropriate heading. The same space and detail are given to Amputations.

The enormous growth of modern medical literature would make a comprehensive survey of any given subject well-nigh impossible, except for the means which the indomitable energy and enterprise of one individual who has conceived and is carrying out this gigantic undertaking. Dr. Billings gracefully acknowledges the aid he has received from Dr. Robert Fletcher, in carrying this volume through the press, and his indebtedness to Drs. H. C. Yarrow and James R. Chadwick for valuable aid in reading proofs. American physicians may well feel proud of the work which has been done by the medical department of our government since the war. The Army Medical Museum and the great Medical and Surgical History of the War have found a fitting sequel in the Library and Catalogue. Had America done nothing else for medical science, she might well rest satisfied with the laurels she has won by so efficient a service as that of the Surgeon-General's Office.

We understand that Dr. Billings hopes to obtain a further grant from Congress at the coming session, and we would urge every physician to use his influence with the representative of his district to that end. As the work is now rapidly approaching completion, it is particularly desirable that any rare articles or works difficult to obtain should be presented to the library. Although it may be of little value to medical science, each one contributes its mite toward bringing about that end so yearned for by every librarian—the making his collection a complete one. As the complete work will be large and expensive, making about ten volumes royal octavo of 1,000 pages each, the number of copies available for distribution from the Surgeon-General's Office will be small, and they will only be furnished to public libraries and institutions, and to a few persons who have contributed largely to the library."—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*.

Under existing laws, however, the government printer can furnish a copy of the work at the estimated cost thereof, with ten per cent. added. This estimated cost is for paper, press-work and binding in cloth. It will be securely wrapped, sent by mail and registered for about \$2.00 for each volume.

The PENZANCE Library has recently published a catalogue of the books presented to it by Mr. Halliwel-Phillips since the appearance, in 1875, of the catalogue of the whole of the works under their charge. Nearly twenty years have passed since that gentleman sent his first present of 300 volumes to the Penzance Library; and he has continued from that time until now to manifest considerable interest in its prosperity. Through his generosity the library can now boast of the possession of a remarkable collection of plays and theological treatises published in the 17th century. The total of his gifts has reached to 3,000 separate works.—*Academy*, Aug. 14.

Prof. Bern. PEYRON'S Latin catalogue of the Hebrew mss. in the University Library of Turin contains 2,176 articles. Excepting some minor mistakes, the description of the mss. is, on the whole, satisfactory. The indices are also carefully elaborated.—*Ath.*

c. Bibliography.

ABBOTT, Lyman. Hints for home reading; chapters on books and their use, by C. Dudley Warner, M. F. Sweetser, F. B. Perkins, Cyrus Hamlin, Hamilton W. Mabie, E. Everett Hale, Joseph Cook, H. Ward Beecher, and Lyman Abbott; included, a rev. ed. of Suggestions for librarians, by G. Palmer Putnam, with priced lists of suggested selections of 500, 1,000, and 2,000 volumes. N. Y., G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1880. [2] + 147 p. D.

ARCHIBALD, F. A. The library key: index of general reading; with introd. by Rev. W. W. Case. N. Y., 1880. 202 p. 12^o.

The title is misleading; this is merely an *Index rerum*, said to be on a better plan than that of Dr. Todd's, generally used; for the use of readers of all classes; blank spaces arranged for recording the "book" being read, "subject," with "remarks," etc.; also 56 blank pages for an index.

La BIBLIOGRAPHIE jaune, préc. d'une étude hist. et littéraire sur le jaune conjugal; par l'apôtre bibliographique. Paris, M. A. Laporte, 1880. 110 p. 16^o. (520 copies.)

BRAGA, Theophilo. Bibliographia Camonianæ. Lisbon, Rodrigues, 1880.

Published on the occasion of the Camoens tercentenary. It is in five parts, comprising (1) a list of all the editions of the works of Camoens; (2) a list of commentaries, critical studies, and literary works on the poet; (3) translations; (4) monographs on Camoens by foreigners; (5) works of art relating to Camoens. Only 325 copies were printed.—*Academy*, Sept. 11.

BURSCH, A. F. Die Bücherornamentik der Hoch- und Spätrenaissance, etc. 2. Theil der Bücherornamentik der Renaissance. Leipzig und München, G. Hirth, 1880. F.

See a notice of Part 1 in *LIB. JOURN.*, 3: 341-3. This second part "contains 26 plates, and treats more especially of the 'high,' or mature period of the Renaissance, intermixed, however, with specimens of the late period, or decline. 14 of these plates reproduce the designs of German artists, including 10 by Jost Amman, one by Virgil Solis, and one by Tobias Stimmer. We cannot complain that so important a place should be assigned to Jost Amman, for his merits are of the highest rank, his designs of the noblest order, while it is perfectly natural that a German collector should know most about the artists of his native land. But it shows us that to render the undertaking thoroughly satisfactory and just toward the artists of France and Italy,—not to mention the Netherlands and our own country,—collectors of each nationality should undertake a similar enterprise, or be good enough to consign their collections to the care of the zealous and learned *connoisseur* whose industry and good taste have formed the present important treasury of title-pages and devices, and whose energy and self-denial have placed

them at the disposal of the public. By the reproduction of these valued and in many cases exquisite examples, Dr. Butsch is doing excellent service to the cause of good art. Designers of the present day cannot fail to profit from the examples of their gifted predecessors. Indeed, the good taste usually exhibited in modern German book ornament is proof of this profitable study of older art. The High and Late Renaissance should offer numerous examples of Italian, French, Netherlandish, and even English title-pages, devices, and tail-pieces, more particularly French, including some magnificent examples of copper-plate engraving and rich design issued from the presses of Lyons and Paris down to the middle of the seventeenth century; and from those of Antwerp during the period of the Plantins and their immediate successors and agents. The presses employed by the Plantins alone would afford a vast harvest of artistic designs, while those kept at work by Sebastian Cramoisy at Paris, "sub ciconis," and by the Cardons and Roville at Lyons, would add very considerably to the mass of really good and exemplary work."—*Acad.*, Sept. 14.

CATALOGUE of works on tropical products and economic botany. (Supplement to *The Colonies and India*, Nov. 22, 1879.)

Classified and alphabetically sub-arranged by authors.

CONGDON, C. T. Reminiscences of a journalist: 35. Book-collecting. (In *N. Y. d. Tribune*, Aug. 8.) 2 col.

DELISLE, Léopold. Mélanges de paléographie et de bibliographie. Paris, Champion, 11 + 507 p. 8°. 10 fr., and atlas of 7 fac-similes, sold separately, 5 fr.

GHIRON, I. Bibliografia lombarda; catalogo dei manoscritti intorno alla storia della Lombardia esistenti nella Biblioteca Nazionale di Brera. (In *Archivio storico lombardo*, 1879, p. 155, 957, 576.)

GRACKLAUER, O. Deutscher Journal-Katalog f. 1880. Zusammenstellung v. 1400 Titeln deutscher Zeitschriften, systematisch in 44 Rubriken geordnet. 11. verb. Aufl. Leipz., Gracklauer, 1880. 38 p. 8°. .60 m., with Kalenderverzeichniss (15 p.) .75 m.

GRACKLAUER, O. Verzeichniss v. 570 Titeln der gangbarsten Kalender, Jahrbücher, u. Almanachs. In 33 Rubriken systematisch zusammengestellt. 3. verm. Aufl., Leipz., Gracklauer, 1880. 15 p. 8°. .35 m., with dem deutschen Journal-katalog (33 p.) .75 m.

HIDALGO, Dionysio. Diccionario general de bibliografia española. Tom. 4-6. Madrid, 1870-79. 528; 513; 425 p. 8°.

LABAN, Ferdinand. Die Schopenhauer-Literatur; Versuch einer chronologischen Uebersicht derselben. Leipz., 1880. 90 p. 8°. 2.50 m.

"Bibliographische, nach den Erscheinungsjahren geordnete Vorführung der Schriften von und über Schopenhauer sowie Nachweis derjenigen Stellen in Werken und Journals, wo auf Schopenhauer Bezug genommen wird: eine Arbeit von grossem Werth für jeden, der sich mit diesem Philosophen beschäftigt."—*Literarisches Centralblatt*, 31 Juli.

"Many of these references are slight or occasional, and in some instances the connection with Schopenhauer is very remote. After all deductions, however, enough remains to constitute a very remarkable proof of the power of genius to triumph over the hostilities of cliques and coteries."—*Sat. rev.*

LORENZ, O. Catalogue gén. de la librairie française. Tome 8: Table des matières, 1840-75, M-Z. Paris, 1880. 8°.

The 2^e livr., just issued, contains (p. 341-439), under the heading "Romans, contes, et nouvelles," a useful list of French novels, arranged alphabetically by titles.

MÖBIUS, Th. Verzeichniss d. auf dem Gebiete d. altnordischen (altslandischen u. altnorwegischen) Sprache und Literatur 1855-79 erschienenen Schriften. Leipz., Engelmann, 1880. 5 + 129 p. 8°. 3.50 m.

This is a continuation of the author's "Catal. lib. Iceland. et Norweg." "The beauty of this work is the excellent classification, the absolute completeness, and the exhaustive index."—*Literary world*, July 17.

The reviewer notes that the list contains the names of 130 German writers on Norse subjects, 25 Englishmen, some Frenchmen, and only 2 Americans.

PETZHOLDT, Jul. Bibliographia Dantea ab a. 1865 inchoata, accedente conspectu tabularum divinam comoediam vel stilo vel calamo vel penicillo adhibitis illustrantium. Nova ed. duobus supplementis aucta. Dresden, Schönfeld, 1880. 6 + 90 + 32 + 46 p. 8°. 7.50 m.

PITRÈ, G. Bibliografia dei proverbi siciliani. (In *Nuove effemeridi siciliane*, March-Apr.)

SPRINGER, Rob. Wegweiser in d. vegetarianischen Literatur. 2. verm. Aufl. Nordhausen, 1880. 67 p. 8°. .60 m.

THOMAS, Ralph. Aggravating ladies; a list of works pub. under the pseudonym of "a lady," with preliminary suggestions on the art of describing books bibliographically; by Olphar Hamst. London, Quaritch, 1880. 58 p. D.

TORMA, Carol. Repertorium ad literaturam Daciae archaeologicam et epigraphicam. Budapest, Franklin, 1880. 29 + 191 p. 8°.

In Latin and Hungarian. The author refers to no book which he has not seen. Arranged alphabetically by authors, with a geographical index and an "index nominum et rerum."

[TRÜBNER, Nicolas.] Joseph Octave Delepierre, born 12 March, 1802, died 18 August, 1879. In memoriam. For friends only. n. p., n. d. 69 p. + portrait. sq. O.

The dedication is "by N. T." Nicolas Trübner was son-in-law of Delepierre. The work is printed in a style that is worthy of the accomplished bibliophile. Pages 27-60 contain a list of "Works written, translated, or edited by M. Delepierre."

WALFORD, Corn. Books curious and rare. (In *Antiquary*, Aug., 1880.) 3½ p.

Reprinted fr. the *Monthly notes*, L. A. U. K.

WARREN, J. Leicester. A guide to the study of book-plates (ex-libris). London, J. Pearson, 1880. [3] + 3 + 238 p. + 16 illus. 8°.

The various features of book-plates are treated of separately, as the landscape, the mottoes directed against borrowers, the mottoes concerning books or in praise of study; there are chapters on the leading styles, and lists of the English and of the foreign engravers. The chapters on mottoes are amusing.

To G. B. ECOLANI'S Utricular glands of the uterus, trans. Boston, 1880, 8°, 10 + 305 p., with a 4° atlas, "an extensive bibliography is appended."

"G. BARBERA, of Florence, will publish in the beginning of next year the first volume of an 'Annuario della letteratura Italiana,' of about 500 p. 16°. Besides giving an account of the literary history of the year, the 'Annuario' will endeavor to be a useful repertory of biographical, bibliographical, and statistical facts, and will furnish a view of the intellectual movement in Italy, as manifested in universities, academies, and theaters." —*Ath.*, Aug. 14.

The 3d installment of Dr. Elliott COUES's Ornithological bibliography is still in the press. The fourth part (about 1,000 titles) is published in the "Proceedings" of the U. S. National Museum as a "proof-sheet." "It is so accurate and punctilious," says *Nature*, "that to call it a proof-sheet is almost an excess of modesty. The titles are given in full, and even with the typographic errors of the original. Further, they are arranged chronologically, and copiously annotated."

"MR. ROBERT HARRISON, of the London Library, writes: 'The announcement in your "Literary gossip" that Mr. J. P. Anderson is about to publish a catalogue of the works on British topography now in the British Museum, has taken me by surprise. Had I known that such a work was in hand, I should not have entered on the task of preparing my "Index to the topographical literature of England and Wales," which will soon be published by the Index Society, and which was announced in your columns nearly two years ago.' " —*Ath.*, July 24.

MR. SHEPHERD's promised bibliography of Thackeray will, we are informed, be ready very shortly. The work is entitled: *The Bibliography*

of Thackeray: a Bibliographical List of the Published Writings in Prose and Verse of William Makepeace Thackeray (1820-1880). It will be issued in two sizes—in the size and form of Mr. Shepherd's previous Bibliography of Ruskin, and on fine paper of size to match with the sumptuous édition de luxe of Thackeray, to which it forms a companion and supplement. As only a hundred copies will be printed of each size, intending subscribers should communicate with the editor, Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd, of whom alone the work is to be obtained, at his private address, 5 Bramerton Street, Ring's Road, Chelsea, S. W.—Acad.

D. Indexes.

BRITTON, James. Index to the folk-lore in the first series of Hardwicke's science-gossip, v. 1-12, 1865-76. (Pages 180-186 of v. 1 of *Folk-lore record*, L. [1879], O.)

INDEX SOCIETY. 2d an. report, July, 1880. [London, 1880.] 36 p. O.

The report is so full of details that an abstract would be unsatisfactory. It is, on the whole, encouraging. The field is immense; the workers are numerous; but the Society has not yet funds enough to publish all that is offered to it. The Report is followed by the proceedings at the 2d annual meeting, including the address of the President, James Russell Lowell. A committee was appointed "to consider the best mode of indexing the various biographical collections, with especial reference to the *Annual register* and the *Gentleman's magazine*"; another on "the compilation of an index of places where Roman remains have been found in Great Britain"; and another on establishing an office for the Society, which will probably be at the rooms of the Spelling Reform Association.

The NATION is to have an index to its first 30 v. The first sheet, which I have seen, is very satisfactory. Reference is made easy by italic sub-headings, yet no space is lost, because the sub-divisions do not begin fresh paragraphs, but are all run together. The volume and page nos. are compendiously marked. The following example, from the heading "America, U. S.," will show how condensed, yet how full, the index is:

Foreign relations, 1.108; 4.11; 26.270; (*diplomacy* 1778-82) 6.468; *Brazil*, 4.486; *Canadian canals*, 10.328; *China*, 7.205; and so on.

The subject-index will fill about 40 p., and may be followed by a list of authors.

"There is clearly no attempt to reach the standard of the advanced index-making of the present day, and cross-references will often have to be imagined by the searcher. For example, under *Credit Mobilier*, the references are to the original scandal, and not the revival of it during the past few months, for which *Garfield* will probably have to be consulted. Inconsistencies like *Aiskulos* and *Alexander*, *Athens* and *Crète* and *Cyprus*, occur in the treatment of Greek names. *Biography*, *Elephants*, and *Filosofy* show the compiler's predilection for the new orthography, and *Chymistry* for the old. But these caprices are the 'personal equation' which the user of the Index will soon get accustomed to and make allowance for." —*Nation*, Nov. 4.

PSEUDONYMS AND ANONYMS.

EDITED BY JAS. L. WHITNEY.

PSEUDONYMS.

Mrs. J. G. Binney.—“Twenty years in Bur-mah” (Phila., 1880). Juliette Pattison Binney.

E. M. H.—“The Octagon Club. A character study” (N. Y., Putnam, 1880). Ellen Marvin Heaton.

Toler King.—“Rose O’Connor. A story of the day” (Chicago, 1880). Mrs. Emily Fox, of Oregon.

Viggo Lan.—Hother Tolderlund, a Danish author, died some months since at Copenhagen. He published under the above pseudonym a collection of poems. Later in his writings are found the initials Dr. H.—*Polybiblion*.

G. W. P.—“American or standard whist” (Boston, J. R. Osgood & Co., 1880). George William Pettes.

Philalethes.—“Philalethes. König Johann von Sachsen. Von J. Petzholdt” (Dresden, 1879). This title is suggested by the pseudonym under which King John of Saxony published his metrical translation of Dante. Two biographies of the King recently published in Germany will interest many in this country from the fact that he was a friend of Mr. Ticknor. Their correspondence is found in Mr. Ticknor’s Life.

Deane Roscoe.—“Glendover; a novel” (N. Y., Authors’ Pub. Co., 1880). Frederic B. Yates.

G—Tilesius.—Prof. Dr. Johannes Nepomuk Franz Xaver Gistl, German entomologist.

Vacans Viator.—The series of interesting letters to the London *Spectator*, describing the new settlement at Rugby, Tennessee, are by Thomas Hughes.

Robert Waldmüller.—“Enoch Arden. Uebersetzung von Robert Waldmüller” (Edouard Duboc, 5. Aufl. Hamburg, 1872).

The following pseudonyms, found in Douen’s work on “Clément Marot et le psautier Huguenot,” of prominent writers of the Reformation, were apparently unknown to Barbier, Brunet, or Quérard. Douen says that the authorship of works of the Reformers being concealed in the form of anagrams or pseudonyms, their writings circulated freely throughout Italy, and in some cases penetrated even to the Vatican.

Greek and Hebrew Translations.

Eutychus (*εὐτύχος*) Deper. Bonaventure des Périers.

Céphas Chlorotès (*κηφας χλωρόπτερος*). Pierre Viret.

Viret also used the pseudonym of Cephas Geranius. This pseudonym is found in a pamphlet published about 1534, entitled “Declaration de la messe,” which has on the title-page neither date, place of printing, or name of printer. In another place, Viret uses the anagram Cephas Ter-vius (Viretus).

Almentès (*αλμέντης*) Saunier.

Hilermus Cusemeth (*ἱλέρμος*). Guillaume Farel.

These four names appear in the preface of the Bible d’ Olivetan.

Ippofilo de Terra Nigra. Philippe Melanchthon. The “Lieux communs,” published at Venice, appeared with this pseudonym.

Justé Jonas. Jacques de Coq.

Pseudonyms.

Ursinus. Guillaume Farel.

Passelius, Charles d’ Esperville. Calvin. Thiébaut de May; Thrasibule Phenice; Benoit Passavant; de Chalonné. Th. de Béze.

Antonius Peregrinus. Lefavre d’ Eaples. L’ Ange Vermigli. Pierre Martyr.

Anagrams.

Lucian; Alcuin. Calvin.

Gramelin; Ergnilam, for Malingre; also Yme vint mal à gré. Matieu Malingre.

Partenio Etiro. Pietro Aretino.

Estienne du Modilin. Estienne (Jodelle sieur) du Lymodin.

Coricius Cogelius; Abydenus Corallus. Ulrich Zwingli. (Rather Ulrich v. Hutten.)

A. P. C. G.

ANONYMS.

The bachelor’s surrender (Boston, Loring, 1880). By two young ladies of San Francisco.

Corn and chaff, or double acrostics, 2d ed., (Pickering, London, 1880). Harriet Kearsley.

Francis Dék, Hungarian statesman: a memoir (London, Macmillan, 1880). Florence Arnold Forster. [Correction, see Vol. 5, p. 222 of LIBRARY JOURNAL.]

How I found it, North and South (Boston, Lee & Shepard, 1880). J. H. Woodbury.

A year of weck (N. Y., Harper, 1880). By George Chittenden Benham.

Young folks’ rhymes and stories (Boston, Lee & Shepard, 1880). The same as “Letters everywhere,” published in London, 1869.

NOTES.

M. Paul Billard, conservateur-sous-directeur-adjoint of the department of printed books in the Bibliothèque Nationale, died at Paris, April 21.

Besides rendering valuable service to the Library for the past thirty years, he assisted in the preparation of the third edition of Barbier's "Dictionnaire des ouvrages anonymes."

Olphar Hamst (Ralph Thomas), to whose "Hand-book of Fictitious Names" and contributions to *Notes and Queries* librarians are so much indebted, has published (Quaritch, 1880) a book with the curious title, "Aggravating Ladies." It contains a list of books published during the present century under the pseudonym of "A Lady." The authors are called "aggravating" because they have so far successfully resisted all inquiries as to their names.

Mr. Thomas has prefaced his list with his views on cataloguing and the art of describing books bibliographically.

THE FOUNDING OF BOSTON.

References Accompanying the 250th Anniversary, Sept. 17th, 1880.

PREPARED BY W. E. FOSTER, PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A. New England settlements preceding that of Boston.

a. At Fort St. George, on the Kennebec, 1607.
See Gorges's "Briefe narration." (Mass. Hist. Coll. v. 26. pp. 54-57.)

Also, Belknap's "Life of Sir F. Gorges." ("American biography." v. 2. pp. 47-95.)

Also, J. W. Thornton's "Colonial schemes of Popham and Gorges." (1803.)

b. At Plymouth, 1620-30.
See Bradford's "History of Plymouth plantation." (C. Deane. Ed., 1856.)

Also, the other original documents in Young's "Chronicles." (Plymouth.)

Also, Baylies's "Historical memoirs of New Plymouth." Part I.

Also, W. Brigham's paper on its "relations to Massachusetts," in Lowell Institute Lects., 1869 (by members of the Mass. Hist. Soc.). pp. 103-90.

NOTE.—For the various grants under the Council for New England, see the chronological summary in Palfrey's "New England." (V. 1. pp. 397-98.) See, also, S. F. Haven's careful tracing of their relations. (Lowell Inst. Lects. p. 152-60.)

c. At Cape Ann, 1623-26.
See, for the circumstances leading to it, "The planter's plea" (printed in Young's "Chronicles," Mass., as "White's Brief Relation"). Its documentary history is given in J. W. Thornton's "Landing at Cape Anne." (1854.)

See, also, C. L. Woodbury's address (1880) on "The relation of the fisheries to the discovery and settlement of North America." pp. 25-26.

See, also, Babson's "History of Gloucester." p. 30-45.

d. At Salem, 1626-30.

(1) Under Conant. Conant's account of the removal of the "old planters" to Naumkeag is cited in Hubbard's "General history of Massachusetts." (Mass. Hist. Coll. v. 15. p. 106-109.)

Cf., also, Thornton's "Cape Anne," as above.

For their successive connection with the Salem, Salem Village, and Beverly settlements, see the "Historical sketch of Salem." (Essex Institute. 1879.)

Also, Upham's "Salem Witchcraft." v. I. pp. 129-31.

Also, Stone's "History of Beverly."

(2) Under Endicott. On the grant to Sir John Young, Endicott, and others, from the Council for New England, in 1628, see Gorges's "Briefe narration." (Mass. Hist. Coll. v. 26. pp. 80-82.)

See, also, "Archæologia Americana." v. 3. See, also, Proceedings, Am. Antiqu. Soc. 1873. p. 113.

Endicott's arrival at Salem (then "Naumkeag") is described in "The planter's plea." (Young's Chron. Mass. pp. 12-15.)

See, also, "Fifth half-century of landing." (Salem, 1878.) pp. 55-60.

The company's letters of instruction to Endicott, while in charge from 1628 to June, 1630, are in Young's Chron. Mass. (pp. 124-91.)

J. B. Felt, in the Essex Institute Coll., v. 5, discusses the question, "Who was the first governor of Massachusetts?" But this point is discriminately stated by W. C. Endicott. ("Fifth half-century." p. 153-59.)

See, also, R. C. Winthrop's remarks (same work. pp. 29-30).

Also, R. C. Winthrop's "Life of J. Winthrop." pp. 26-28.

Also, Barry's "History of Massachusetts." v. 1. pp. 182-83.

Also, Chief-justice Shaw's remarks. (Gray's Mass. repts. v. 9. pp. 484-85.)

Also, Gray's notes. (Same vol. pp. 503-18.)

B. Elements represented in the settlement under Winthrop.

Dudley and others from the east of England first co-operated with Endicott, and others from the west of England, in 1627. See his "Letter to the Countess of Lincoln." (In Force's "Tracts." v. 2.)

Winthrop's original connection with the company may be traced in the "Winthrop papers." (Mass. Hist. Coll. v. 29, 30.)

Cf., also, the Lowell Inst. Lects. 1869. pp. 45, 46, 58.

The royal charter, granted March 4, 1629, is printed in the "Records of the governor and company of Massachusetts Bay," v. I. pp. 3-20.

The agreement at Cambridge, England, Aug. 29, 1629, is in Young's Chron. Mass. pp. 281-82.

The administration of the company by Cradock, in England, up to Oct. 20, 1629, is summarized by Upham. (Lowell Inst. Lects. pp. 233-36.)

The action of the company in electing Winthrop governor, and transferring the charter to New England, is recorded. (Mass. Col. Rec. v. I. pp. 49-60.)

This transaction is discussed by J. Savage. (Mass. Hist. Coll. v. 30.)

Also, Lowell Inst. Lects., 1869. pp. 41, 48, 236.

Also, by C. Deane, Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings. Dec., 1869.

Also, by W. C. Endicott ("Fifth half-century of landing of Endicott." 1878. pp. 165-69).

The record of their arrival at Salem and removal to Mishawum (afterward "Charlestown") is contained in Winthrop's Journal. ("History of New England." v. I. pp. 1-29.)

See, also, Frothingham's "History of Charlestown."

NOTE.—The immediate occasion of the anniversary observance of Sept. 17, is the passage at the second meeting of the court of assistants, Sept. 7, 1630, O. S., or Sept. 17, N. S., of the order, "That Tri-mountain shall be called Boston." See Mass. Col. Rec. v. I. p. 75.

Seven of the most distinguished of these settlers were mentioned as being from Boston, in Lincolnshire, in Prince's "Chronological history of New England."

Young (p. 49) and others conclude that the name Boston was bestowed in honor of Rev. Mr. Cotton.

But Shurtliff maintains that it was Isaac Johnson who was intended. ("Topographical and historical description of Boston." pp. 26-27.)

Yet see P. Thompson's "History and antiquities of Boston." Lincolnshire. pp. 433 and 421.

The latter work is reviewed by Dr. A. P. Peabody. (*N. Am. Rev.*, 1859. v. 88. pp. 166-84.)

NOTE.—"The history and antiquities of Boston," by S. G. Drake, was published in 1856, and is a copious chronological record down to the year 1770.

C. Aims and policy of the Bay colony, 1630-92.

a. In general.

See the Mass. colonial records.

Also, for this whole period, Palfrey's "History of New England."

Also, Dr. G. E. Ellis's paper on the "Aims and purposes of the founders." (Lowell Inst. Lects. pp. 29-74.)

See, also, the recent treatment of the subject by S. A. Drake, in his "History of Middlesex county" (1880), v. I. pp. 22-38.

b. As embodied in Winthrop's administration. See his own "Journal." ("History of New England.")

Also, the "Winthrop papers." (Mass. Hist. Coll. v. 29, 30, 36, 39, 41.)

Savage's edition of Winthrop's Journal is reviewed by C. C. Smith. *N. Am. Rev.*, 1864. v. 98. pp. 128-52.

Also, *N. Am. Rev.*, 1867. v. 104. pp. 175-205.

R. C. Winthrop's "Life and Letters of John Winthrop" appeared in 1866. This work is reviewed by Dr. G. E. Ellis (*Atlantic Mo.*, 1867. v. 19. pp. 254-59).

See, also, James Russell Lowell's article on "New England two centuries ago." ("Among my books." Series 2. pp. 228-90.)

Also, a noteworthy article by an English writer, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1867. (Reprinted in *Littell's*. v. 94. pp. 579-82.)

Also, Mr. W. Fraser Rae's article on "John Winthrop." (*Good Words*, Sept., 1880.)

See, also, Professor Bowen's article, *N. Am. Rev.*, 1853. (v. 77. pp. 330-73.)

[NOTE.—The admirable addresses of Mr. Hoar, Mr. Warren, and others at the dedication of the Winthrop statue at Washington, Dec. 19, 1876, are printed in the (Mass.) "Report on the memorial statues." pp. 35-41, 51-61.]

c. As regards religious polity.

For the views of the colonists when leaving England, see the "Humble request, 1630, in which the Church of England is called 'Our dear mother.'" (Young's Chron. Mass. pp. 293-98.)

Cf., also, Rev. Mr. Higginson's language, quoted in Mather's "Magnaia." Book 3. Part 2. ch. I. (p. 328.)

The inevitable modifications developed after their landing are traced in Dexter's "Congregationalism." (1880.) pp. 413-66.

The avowed religious purpose of the colony is plainly seen in the paper (probably drawn up by Winthrop) entitled "General considerations for planting New England." (Young's Chron. Mass. pp. 269-78.)

See Dr. G. E. Ellis's paper (Lowell Inst. Lects., pp. 48-52) for an unusually clear statement of their true aim. (Also, pp. 335-440 of same.)

d. Other features of their development.

A mass of valuable material will be found in the 1st, 2d, and 3d annual reports of the Record commissioners, 1876-78.

An article in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, Sept. 11, 1880, points out the intimate connection which existed at first between the town and the colony.

A thoughtful article in the same paper, July 25, 1879, on "The second generation in Massachusetts," traces the withdrawal of the original civilizing influences.

See, also, Palfrey's "New England." v. 4. pp. 128-29.

The conserving influence of the early colleges are indicated by Tyler. ("History of American literature." v. 2. pp. 306-10.)

See, also, G. B. Emerson's paper. (Lowell Inst. Lects. pp. 463-98.)

A vivid picture of early colonial life in general is presented in Rufus Choate's address at Ipswich, 1834. (Works, v. 1.)

[NOTE.—For the topography and antiquities of this period, see S. G. Drake's "History and antiquities of Boston"; S. A. Drake's "Old landmarks of Boston"; N. B. Shurteff's "Topographical and historical description of Boston." Also, the "Memorial history of Boston," by J. Winsor and others, now in preparation, volume 1 of which was published in September, 1880.]

REFERENCE LISTS ON SPECIAL TOPICS.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW; b. 1807.

Consult his "Poetical works." (Ed. of 1880.) Also, his "Ultima Thule," containing his poems written since 1878.

Also, his "Prose works."

Biographical sketches, of not very recent date, are found in Miss Mitford's "Recollections" and Gilfillan's "Second gallery of literary portraits," pp. 254-64.

Also in Powell's "Living authors of America," v. 1, pp. 135-68.

Also, in Littell's, v. 19, pp. 481-83.

A more recent sketch in Underwood's "Handbook of English literature" [American authors] (1872), is brief, but suggestive. Pp. 260-61.

The historical associations of his house at Cambridge are described by S. A. Drake, in his "Old landmarks of Middlesex."

See also the sketch by G. W. Curtis, in "Homes of American authors."

Also, the account written for children, by R. H. Stoddard, in the volume, "Poets' homes."

For critical reviews of his works, see E. P. Whipple's "Essays and Reviews," v. 1, p. 58-64.

Also, D. M. Moir's "Sketches of poetical literature."

Also, Edward Everett Hale, in the *North American Review*, Jan. 1856, pp. 272-75.

Longfellow's poetry is very noticeably interwoven with New England local and historical associations.

See his own two volumes on "New England," in his series, "Poems of places."

For material illustrative of "Hiawatha," see Schoolcraft's "Myth of Hiawatha."

Of "The Skeleton in armor," see

Anderson's "America not discovered by Columbus."

Bryant's "United States," v. 1, pp. 35-63.

Higginson's "Young Folks' History of the United States," pp. 25-30.

Of "The Courtship of Miles Standish," see

Morton's "New England's memorial." (Ed. 1826.) p. 263. [Note.]

Also, for a life-like picture of life in Plymouth, Banvard's "Plymouth and the pilgrims."

Of "Evangeline," see

Bancroft's "United States," v. 4, pp. 193-206.

Haliburton's "History of Nova Scotia," v. 1., p. 169, *et sequi*.

Mrs. Williams's story, "The neutral French."

Of "Paul Revere's ride," see

Frothingham's "Siege of Boston."

Drake's "Old landmarks of Middlesex."

For the "Wayside inn," see

Drake's "Old Landmarks of Middlesex."

Harper's Monthly, Sept., 1880, pp. 608-17.

For the "Village blacksmith," see

His poem, "From My arm-chair," in "Ultima Thule," and the *Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1880, p. 704.

[Note.—The foregoing was prepared for the weekly "reading hour" of one of the Providence grammar schools; the references being partly for the help of the teachers in preparing the exercise, and partly for suggestions of selections for the pupils themselves.]

ROBERT BURNS, b. 1759; d. 1796.

[Accompanying dedication of the statue in New York, October 8, 1880.]

See his Works, edited by Chambers, in 4 vols.

Also, his Life, by Chambers, in the same volumes.

His Correspondence was edited by Currie, in 1800.

His Life was also written by Allan Cunningham in 1834; and by J. G. Lockhart in 1828.

Also, recently, by Principal J. C. Shairp, in the series, "English men of letters."

Consult the following noteworthy critical estimates of him:

By Lord Jeffrey (somewhat disparagingly), in the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1800.

By Thomas Carlyle, in the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1828. (In his "Critical and miscellaneous essays," v. 2, pp. 1-53.)

By John Wilson ("Christopher North"), in his "Genius and character of Burns," 1841. ("Essays," v. 3, pp. 1-211.)

By Thomas De Quincey, in his "Literary reminiscences," pp. 32-28.

By Charles Kingsley, in the *North British Review*, 1861, on "Burns and his school." (Reprinted in *Littell's*, v. 3, pp. 529-42.)

By the author of "A Century of great poets," in *Blackwood's*, 1872. (Reprinted in *Littell's*, v. 113, pp. 3-24.)

By Taine, in his "History of English literature," v. 3, pp. 43-59.

Also, briefly, but suggestively, by Stopford Brooke, in his "Primer of English Literature" (pp. 150-51). Am. ed.

At the Burns festival, held at Ayr in 1844, Wilson delivered a commemorative address, printed in his "Essays," v. 3, pp. 212-29.

Bayard Taylor, who was present, describes this festival, in his "Views a-foot," pp. 23-28.

See also the illustrated article, "The land o' Burns," by W. H. Rideing, in *Harper's Monthly*, July, 1879, pp. 181-91.

In 1847, William Howitt described the localities associated with Burns's name, in his "Homes and haunts of the most eminent British poets" (Am. ed.), v. 1, pp. 379-441.

In the *Atlantic Monthly*, October, 1860, Nathaniel Hawthorne described "Some of the haunts of Burns," pp. 385-95.

In poetry, see Thomas Campbell's "Ode to the memory of Burns." ("Poetical Works.")

Also, Whittier's poem, "Burns" ("Poetical Works," 1857, v. 2, pp. 206-10).

Also, Longfellow's "Robert Burns," *Harper's*, August, 1880, pp. 321-23; printed also in "Ultima Thule," pp. 25-28.

George William Curtis's admirable oration, Oct. 2, 1880, will be found in the daily newspapers of Oct. 4, 1880.

HOME BINDING.

THE cheapest and simplest way to bind periodicals and newspapers, especially quartos:

Cut two pieces of stencil board the size of your paper, slip the first number between, punch three holes a quarter of an inch from the edge; put in McGill's paper-fasteners of right length, and bind down the points.

Each number can be added in a moment as received, and when the set is all in, mark with ink and a camel's-hair brush on the back edge. No added back is needed.

Advantages:—It is simple, costs almost nothing, and as the books are of the same thickness on all sides, a pile of them has no tendency to tip over.

W.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

EDITED BY MELVIL DUL.

[To save space, the question which almost invariably gives rise to the note is omitted. Readers are requested to send in answers or corrections of unsatisfactory answers given to any queries. Suggestions based on actual experience will be specially welcome. Note the worthless as carefully as the valuable, and thus avoid waste of time and money in trying what will be surely and speedily abandoned.]

CONTENTS AND CARD CATALOGS.—Am writing my card catalog. When contents of book require more than one card, I've used slips of paper the same width as card and folded to correspond with card. Have also fastened several slips with little brass paper fasteners, but wouldn't do where many, like "Lodge's Portraits." Can't remember of ever reading anything about it, and never saw but two card catalogers and forgot to ask them. Any better way? We have 15,000 books. About how many slips ought I to calculate for—50,000?

[Some fold a note sheet, as you suggest first. Others simply use cards enuf to hold the entries, numbering 1, 2, 3, etc. Your plan is good, except that you use the long-pronged fasteners. There are several cheaper and better, because these brass arms, spreading outward, are always catching on other papers. Use the "Gem"; the prongs turn in and nothing can catch on them. This caution applies to all papers. The usual rule for cards is 2,500 to the 10,000 books or 2,500 volumes.—M. D.]

[I treat contents in this way. Our usual drawers hold two rows of $5 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm. cards. In the corner of the case I have a large drawer filling the space of two ordinary ones, and holding "contents" cards 14×26 cm. These are large enuf to hold most contents. When not, I use a 2d card numbered 2. The drawer is conspicuously labeled "contents," and the regular catalog card has a note, "contents written," when that is the case.—C. A. C.]

PAMFLET HOLDERS.—At one or two conferences, testimony has been given to the greater convenience, durability, and, all things considered, cheapness of the Woodruff bill-file, made into a special width for pamphlets. On these recommendations a number of libraries have adopted them, and in all cases, so far as I can learn, with great satisfaction. The advantages are several. The pamphlets are kept smooth and clean by being carefully pressed together between the boards of the file. Any number, from 1 to 100 or more, can be put in the same box, thus making classification easy. Removing and replacing are quicker than by any other system.

In looking up this subject lately, I found that the Government at Washington had nearly 100,000 in its various departments. In one case, packages of papers tied up with strings many years ago had become so injured that a force of forty clerks were three years in repairs of torn leaves. The whole collection was then put up in these wooden pamphlet cases, where experience proves that they can be kept in perfect order for any length of time. The supply department of the A. L. A. are having made some pamphlet cabinets, fitted up with these Woodruff holders, an increasing number of libraries having asked for something of the kind. The Boston Medical Library, in whose rooms the last conference was held, have just had a section of shelves fitted up with these Woodruff pamphlet-holders, and Dr. Brigham is enthusiastic over their convenience. Dr. Billings, of the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, editor of the *Index Medicus*, seems to have been the pioneer in adapting this bill-file to library use.

PERIODICAL REGISTER.—Do libraries that maintain reading-rooms keep a record of the dates of the receipt of their periodicals? Our library does, and I have made a book like the inclosed.

T. A. BARNES.

[The pattern sent by Mr. Barnes is a register primarily for weeklies, made by taking a book ruled for writing and cross-ruling it into squares, with a red line at every fifth perpendicular, to allow for occasional five issues a month. A margin at left hand without perpendiculars is left for the names of the periodicals. Of course, this form can be used for dailies by allowing six or seven horizontal lines, instead of one, for each periodical; monthlies would occupy only one square between each two red lines, etc. Where all or nearly all the journals received are weeklies this is a good form. A better one for a large library is based on the monthly scale instead of the weekly, on the principle that such libraries will receive more monthlies than any other sort of issues. On this plan the same margin would be left at the left hand for names of periodicals; and the same perpendicular ruling would throw the page into squares; but the red line would only appear at each twelfth interval, thus laying off the page into years instead of months. A folio ledger, on this principle, would hold on one page the record of a three years' file of each periodical, or, if the record was carried across both pages, of six years' file. For a weekly, on this register, five horizontal lines in width are required, instead of the five spaces between the two red lines of the weekly form; and the noting of the successive weeks in

each month goes from the upper of these five lines downward. For a daily, thirty-one lines must be allowed. Extras must be noted carefully in a small hand. To check off each issue as it comes in, note the publication date on the line of the proper square, and the date of the receipt in small figures in an upper corner of the same square. This shows what is the promptness as well as the fullness of the supply. This second method is that used in the Boston Public Library, as perfected after some experimenting by the present writer.—F. B. P.]

MAGAZINE PUNCH.—*a.* A magazine punch is wanted. It is often difficult to pierce with an awl, says the Princeton *Review*, for a temporary cover. A punch that would cut a small circular hole under a hammer would be very useful. There is such a punch for leather; but I have never seen one small enough for the above-named purpose.

W. L. H.

[The difficulty about applying to a magazine the punch that will cut handsomely through leather or a few sheets of paper is, that the thickness of the magazine would too much resist the spread in the metal of the punch itself, necessary for strength to pierce the mass of paper. The best device for getting through a thick magazine is, to fasten it snugly in a vice, if one is at hand, and to work a "brad-awl" through it. The transverse edge of the brad-awl, properly managed, cuts easily through any magazine.—ED.]

b. Forcing brad-awl through any but very soft paper is hard on the hands. Better still, buy a carpenter's bit-stock, fit it with a small *gouge bit*, and use instead of an awl.

The bit can easily be put through two inches of solid letter-paper and as easily withdrawn from the hole, whereas an awl would be pulled from the handle first.

W.

c. A "magazine punch," better still than the brad-awl, is a kind of *twist drill*, with long, sharp point, to be used in a bit-stock. Twenty cents will buy one at the hardware store.

My medicals were "jogged" even, clamped between two strips of half-inch board, then bored with the above thru wood, and all very easily and evenly. Passing thru two V's of wire, and heading down, they were firmly bound; the same clamps and strips held the volume while it was glued on the back; good black cloth was glued to the back, lapping three-quarters of an inch upon cheap board covers cut from boxes. A friend trimmed them under the knife in a paper-mill, and nine useful volumes cost me 30 cents, besides the drill and my time, consisting of spare moments.

S. R. TOWNE.

GENERAL NOTES.

UNITED STATES.

POOLE'S INDEX.—We just learn, on going to press, that this great work is nearly ready for the printer, and that a publisher is secured.

BOSTON.—Mr. Cutter has printed his table for keeping authors alphabetically arranged on the shelf, by a combination of numbers following the initials of the authors' names. Copies are for sale.

Y. M. C. A.—The year-book of the Young Men's Christian Associations for 1880-81 contains a table (pp. 78-81) of the associations in America reporting libraries and reading-rooms. There are 146, valued at \$145,555.

MR. ALCOTT'S "MYSTIC" LIBRARY is a very valuable collection. These books he brought from England when on a visit there in 1843. Their owner is quite proud of these, and they are doubtless the most valuable and extensive collection of "Mystic" books in this country. They number nearly 1,000 volumes. The bringing of so many books across the water at one time must have been quite an event in those days (1843), and a complete list of them was published at the time in the famous Dial, and a long account of the works.—*Boston Traveller*.

TEACHERS' LIBRARIES.—Some teachers are making excellent use of the public libraries in connection with their schools. They take a certain number of membership tickets and distribute them among their pupils as a reward of excellence, and so impress the idea that reading is a pleasure to be worked for. A teacher can render his pupil no more valuable assistance than by stimulating and directing the reading habits, suggesting books to be read in connection with studies, and preparing lists for general reading. The catalog of the Fall River public library, intended to circulate among the pupils of the public schools, has these judicious directions at the end: "Begin by basing your reading on your school text-books. Learn the proper use of reference-books. Use books that you may obtain and express ideas of your own. Acquire wholesome habits of reading. Use imaginative literature, but not immoderately. Do not try to cover too much ground. Do not hesitate to ask for assistance and suggestions at the library. See that you make your reading a definite gain to you in some direction."—*Christian Union*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE British Museum reading-room, it is said, is infested by certain persons who use the library for the purpose of addressing trade circulars, and

who, to put themselves "in order" as "readers," take down a volume of a London or provincial directory, from the pages of which they proceed to direct their envelopes.

HALLIWELL PHILLIPS, the English Shakespearean, has given over 3,000 separate works to the Penzance Library.

MR. THOM, editor of *Notes and queries*, has retired from the office of Assistant Librarian of the House of Lords, at the age of seventy-seven, on a pension of \$3,750 a year.

"WE have reason to believe," says the *Athenaeum*, "that Dr. H. Krebs, librarian of the Taylorian Institution, Oxford, will be appointed as *locum tenens* for the vacant teachership of German at that institution for the next term."

CARDIFF FREE LIBRARY.—The corporation of Cardiff, finding the present free library inadequate to the wants of the town, have resolved to build a handsome and commodious block, comprising a free library, museum, and art schools, and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have been asked to sanction a loan of £10,000 for the new buildings.

OLDHAM FREE LIBRARY.—Alfred Butterworth, a Lancashire manufacturer, has proposed at his personal cost to establish a free library at Oldham, conditionally on its being closed on Sundays. The Town Council, on having the offer submitted to them, declined it on account of the condition imposed, resolving, however, to form a free library, which is to be opened on Sundays.—*Athenaeum*.

TRÜBNER & CO. write to the London *Athenaeum*, under date of Sept. 15: "A librarian has called our attention to a statement made by the reviewer of Hall's 'Second Arctic Expedition,' viz., that it was issued 'for free distribution to the great libraries,' etc. We have in our possession a letter from Prof. Nourse, in which he states that *not a copy was so disposed of*, although the 'First Expedition' was pretty freely distributed."

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.—The twenty-fifth annual report of the Cambridge Free Public Library shows a very trifling decrease in the total issue of books for the past year as compared with that immediately preceding. Readers are allowed to help themselves to the books in the reading-room library; and it is gratifying to learn that not only has no volume been lost within the twelvemonth, but that small book taken from the room five years since has been returned to the shelves. The total number of volumes in the libraries is 24,747.

MR. J. VENN, M.A., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, and intercollegiate lecturer in the Moral Sciences, has in the press a work on *Symbolic Logic*. It is proposed to enter pretty fully into a description and criticism of the generalizations introduced by Boole, explaining in detail their nature and relation to the traditional scheme, and giving some historical account of earlier attempts to introduce symbolic and diagrammatic notation into logic. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will be the publishers.

MR. H. T. FOLKARD, the librarian of the Wigan Public Library, has issued an index catalogue of the books and papers relating to mining, metallurgy, and manufactures which the library contains. In compiling this excellent addition to technical bibliography, Mr. Folkard has analyzed a long series of *Transactions* and periodicals, and given references to the authors and subjects of the articles they contain which are in any degree connected with mining or metallurgy. In this category, the compiler has included not only those dealing with the practical part, but monographs on the folk-lore and social condition of miners.

CORRECTION IN MANCHESTER PROCEEDINGS.—Readers who have the volume should mark the following correction: The remarks attributed to Mr. Garnett at p. 102, col. 1, of the report of the Manchester meeting of the English Library Association, were not made by that gentleman. They are, in fact, a portion of the remarks of Mr. Chancellor Christie, the preceding speaker. Mr. Garnett took no part in the discussion. R. G.

AUSTRIA.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.—According to a Viennese statistical journal, Austria is better provided with public libraries than any other country in Europe. There are altogether 577 libraries in Austria, containing collectively 5,475,798 volumes, exclusive of maps and manuscripts; this is an average of 26.8 volumes per 100 inhabitants. The 500 libraries of France possess 4,598,000 volumes and 135,000 manuscripts, or 12.5 volumes per 100 of the population. Italy has 493 libraries, 4,349,281 volumes, and 330,570 manuscripts, equal to 16.2 per 100 inhabitants. Prussia has 398 libraries, 2,640,450 volumes, and 58,000 manuscripts, equal to 11 volumes per 100. Great Britain has 200 libraries, 2,871,493 volumes, and 26,000 manuscripts. Bavaria has 169 libraries, with 1,368,500 volumes and 24,000 manuscripts, a number which places that country next to Austria as regards the number of volumes per head of population; Russia has 145 libraries, 952,000 books, and 24,300 manuscripts, equal to 1.3 volume per 100 persons. Of separate

institutions the National French Library is the largest, containing 2,078,000, or nearly half the total contents of the 500 libraries of the country; the British Museum comes next with 1,000,000 volumes; then the Royal Munich Library, 800,000; the Berlin Library, 700,000; that at Dresden, 500,000; at Vienna, 420,000. The Oxford University Library, 300,000, outnumbers the National Belgian Library by 90,000 volumes; the Heidelberg University Library has also 300,000, as has the Hamburg town library, and that at Stuttgart. The library of the Vatican, at Rome, is small comparatively, having only 30,000 volumes, but it is rich in manuscripts, which number 25,000.

FRANCE.

M. GEORGES F. PETROWITCH, of Paris, has prepared for speedy publication a bibliographical work on George Castriota (Scanderbeg), comprising all the works that have appeared concerning that interesting historical personage.

PARIS NATIONAL LIBRARY.—3,700,000 francs, originally intended to rebuild the Tuilleries, is to be devoted to enlarge the National Library, which will be quite isolated from other houses.

GERMANY.

The Royal Library of Berlin, says the *Academy*, has recently celebrated its first centenary in its present rooms. It was founded by Frederick William, "the Great Elector," in 1659, but for many years occupied rooms quite inadequate for the convenience of readers and for the storage of books. So, in 1780, it migrated to the King's palace, in the left wing of which it has just completed its first century. When the Elector died, the library numbered 20,000 volumes and 1,618 mss., while at present more than 800,000 volumes and 15,000 mss. are in the possession of the institution.

INDIA.

BOMBAY.—A library has been opened at the University, on the establishment of which Premchund Roychund has spent £40,000.

POLAND.

A MOVEMENT has been started in Poland for establishing circulating libraries in villages.

RUSSIA.

WITH the object of Russianizing Bulgaria, the Slavonic Society at St. Petersburg has presented 875 works, in 8,574 volumes, to various libraries in that country. Prince Vasiltchikof has also given 9,225 copies of various educational works printed in Russia.

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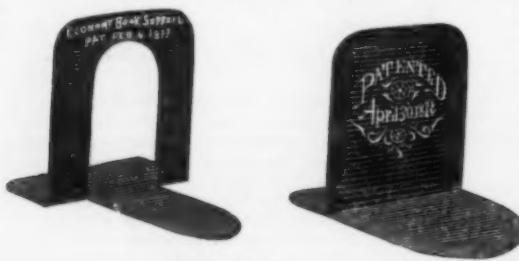
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